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BOGACHEV REITERATES SOVIET POSITION AT INF TALKS

LD192200 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Speeding up preparations for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, Washington is trying to create the impression that these actions are all but a contribution towards ensuring the success of the talks on limiting nuclear weapons on the continent.

Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and his recently appointed deputy, Robert Gray, have lately made a number of statements, the gist of which is that progress at the Geneva talks would supposedly be possible only when the Soviet Union comes face to face with the prospect of the deployment of new U.S. missiles on the continent and agrees to Reagan's notorious "zero option."

The authors of such forecasts, however, hardly believe in their practicality.

The U.S. attempts to talk to the Soviet Union from positions of strength and experiments with nuclear blackmail have always ended in dismal failure.

Claiming that the arms race offers the best way to disarmament, spokesmen for the U.S. incumbent administration can dupe only naive simpletions.

The official explanations of the plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe are false from beginning to end, including the allegations that this "rearmament" is a reaction to the Soviet "challenge" and that the USSR would only consent to an agreement in Geneva if it is threatened with NATO's nuclear build-up.

The Soviet Union, as everyone knows, is doing everything possible to ensure a move to realistic measures on limiting and reducing armaments, including the solution of the problem of medium-range nuclear systems, and on removing the threat of war from the European Continent. As an act of goodwill, the Soviet Union, in particular, unilaterally stopped deployments of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR.

However, the Soviet Union's adherence to peace should not be mistaken for its weakness, and even less so for its readiness to yield to nuclear blackmail. If NATO begins to deploy new medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the Soviet Union, as its leaders have stated on more than one occasion, will have to take measures to restore the balance and also steps in response which would put the other side, including the United States with its territory, into a similar situation. The Soviet Union thus has possibilities to prevent U.S. military superiority.

As a result, the balance of forces will be restored but at a higher, costlier and more dangerous level.

The balance of forces of the antagonist blocs at the lowest possible level is a guarantee of peace in Europe, and it can be achieved only by honest talks on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

U.S., USSR POSITIONS ON NUCLEAR ARMS CONTRASTED

LD201822 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

The entire course and proceedings of the regular, 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly are vividly demonstrating the support of this most representative international forum to the U.S.S.R.'s new, large-scale initiatives towards averting a nuclear catastrophe.

Further evidence of this has been served by the Soviet Union's important proposal, tabled together with 26 other socialist and non-aligned states at the First Committee (Political and Security, including the regulation of armaments) of the U.N. General Assembly. This fresh peace initiative, which has been welcomed by all countries which cherish the cause of peace, came in the form of a draft resolution on prohibiting the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass annihilation. In the opinion of its sponsors, it is the General Assembly's duty to urge the permanent members of the Security Council and other major military powers to make analogous statements on the renunciation of the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass annihilation.

The timely and urgent nature of this new initiative is obvious. The "countervaling strategy" adopted by the Pentagon has not only absorbed the extremely dangerous "brink of war" concept, it has made it even tougher in essence, for it actually sanctions the most barbarous forms of warfare involving the use of all types of weapons of mass annihilation, including nuclear, neutron, chemical and other arms. It is precisely this militarist doctrine that is being used in attempts to exonerate the development of qualitatively new armaments systems.

The U.S. weekly AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY recently confirmed that the Pentagon has militarist plans for the unprecedented build-up of weapons of mass annihilation. According to its data, the command of the U.S. Armed Forces had already held several closed-door meetings to discuss a military budget of 282 billion dollars, a record for peacetime. This tremendous amount of money will go to develop, manufacture and phase in new types of armaments, first of all strategic weapons.

The discussion at the United Nations session has shown graphically who is in fact seeking to enhance peace and lessen the danger of nuclear war and who is hampering these efforts in every way, proclaiming the man-hating concepts of the "admissibility" and even "acceptability" of a nuclear conflict. Instead of taking cardinal measures to put a cap on the arms race and attain disarmament, the United States and its allies are pursuing a policy for gaining military superiority and wrecking the existing military parity between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.

In order to roll back the shadow of nuclear war, the U.S.S.R. submitted a memorandum on averting the growing nuclear threat and curbing the arms race to the United Nations General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, which took place in New York last summer.

It is the direct duty of the United Nations following from its Charter and its principal task to save the present and succeeding generations from the scourge of war and do everything to ensure that the peace initiatives aimed at checking and reversing the nuclear arms race will be realised.

PLANS TO DEPLOY PERSHING II'S IN FRG CITED

LD220218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2304 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] The United States plans to set up at least twice as many Pershing II nuclear missiles in the FRG as it stated previously, according to a report from ABC which quoted officials of the Reagan administration. The so-called "dual decision," adopted by NATO countries under Washington pressure, visualized the stationing of 108 mobile launching pads for Pershing II missiles in the FRG; however, it is now planned to have 216 missiles.

ZORIN VIEWS U.S. DISCUSSION OF NUCLEAR WAR

LD211221 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[Excerpts] For many months I have been trying to figure out one Washington riddle: The solution just escapes me.

So what is the problem I'm talking about? Since the current Republican administration came to Washington, its leaders have been discussing the issues of nuclear war, and not in terms of it being acceptable or unacceptable, but as though no such dilemma exists.

You notice that they don't talk about the permissibility of a thermonuclear war but only about creating the balance of forces that would make such a war victorious for the United States. So the question is: Don't the current leaders in Washington realize how catastrophic a nuclear war could be and are continuing to think in terms of the prenuclear era, or are they deliberately engaged in a propaganda campaign whose aim is to condition people to the idea of a nuclear war, to ease their fears in order to get on with their gigantic military program that is earning fantastic profits for two or three thousand corporations?

In any case, the administration is pursuing a political course that is absolutely irresponsible and is fraught with infinite danger, first and foremost for the American people. But an understanding of what motivates some high-ranking Washington politicians -- ignorance, provincialism, an inability to rise above petty political expendiency or malicious intent, and the cynical desire to manipulate public opinion in the United States -- is of great importance to those who are concern about their future and the future of their children.

Philosophers and students of politics have long ago concluded that there are cases when the political thoughts of statesmen and whole social groups lag behind the reality of the day. Such cases, well known in history, have on many occasions led to fatal mistakes and bloody tragedies. Whether we like it or not, it is a fact of life that nuclear war would undermine the basic conditions of the existence of humanity on our planet. Such a war cannot be limited geographically nor can its catastrophic consequences be limited. In such a war, there could be no winners, only losers.

'AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM' AROUND U.S. BASES VIEWED

LD112100 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- The Pentagon wants the ballyhoo over the "air defence problem" on the British Isles to launch another round of the arms race, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today.

The newspaper points out in the article entitled "Washington's Falklands Bill" that the United States backed the Tories' imperial ambitions with weapons and political manoeuvres. In pressing for a new air defence system around U.S. bases today, the United States demands that London pay the bill for the Falklands conflict. This is the price of NATO "solidarity," which only means complete subordination to the aggression strategy of the United States!

The very idea of developing a ramfield air defence system, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA continues, is false and provocative. No one is going to attack either Britain or any other NATO country, and they know it well enough in the Atlantic alliance. They believe, however, that no means is too bad to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria. That is why a hue and cry is being raised over the need "to bolster air defences."

The Soviet newspaper believes that this strategem has another objective, namely, the distraction of public opinion from the sinister war preparations of the North Atlantic alliance. According to the London TIMES, NATO studies possibilities for delivering strikes at the air fields of the Warsaw Treaty countries. Altogether 150 missiles deployed in Western Europe, including Britain, are going to be used for the purpose. So who should defend himself against whom?

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON BLOC UNITY, PEACE POLICY

OW220004 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Mighty Force of Community"]

[Text] Our time is marked by a further growth in the might, activeness and prestige of the community of socialist states -- the vanguard of mankind's social development. Peoples who are comrades in arms and brothers -- their historical destinies are linked forever by ideological unity, mutual trust and political cohesion. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism they are confidently traveling the path of peace, progress and socialism. National egoism and indifference to the interests of their friends and allies are alien to them. Their sense of comradeship and of belonging to a united family enables the socialist countries to cope confidently with the most complex phenomena arising in the process of building the new society. Socialist internationalism is the powerful factor in rallying revolutionary forces which most fully expresses the peoples' will, the peoples' cause and the peoples' happiness.

The socialist community's inviolable unity and monolithic cohesion were reaffirmed during the recent sorrowful days when we were paying our last respects to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The Soviet Communists and our entire people greeted with gratitude the solidarity with the CPSU and the Soviet Union shown by the friends from the socialist countries. Soviet people greeted with profound satisfaction the unanimous support by the fraternal parties and states for the decision of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum. These reaffirm our party's determination to do everything to further strengthen the cohesion of the community of socialist states and the unity of the ranks of the whole world's communists in the struggle for the common aims and ideals. The friends totally approve the CPSU's course of firmly and consistently pursuing the strategic line in domestic and foreign policy formulated by the 23d-26th party congresses. This line, which is aimed at consistently asserting Leninist norms of party and state life, improving socialist democracy, boosting the people's prosperity and further strengthening economic and defense might, has become the community's common cause.

The socialist community is mightier than ever. But it threatens no one. "In the complex international situation in which imperialist forces are trying to push the peoples onto the road of hatred and military confrontation," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared, "the party and the state will unshakably uphold our motherland's vital interests and maintain great vigilance and readiness to deal a crushing rebuff to any attempt at aggression. They will multiply their efforts in the struggle for the peoples' security and strengthen cooperation with all peace-loving forces on the planet. We are always prepared for honest, equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with any state that so desires."

The great prestige and effectiveness of the Leninist peace-loving policy are multiplied by the fact that it is formulated and implemented in close coordination with the socialist community countries. Our states' coordinated actions make it possible to achieve major successes in solving vital international problems.

Socialism brings peace to all peoples on earth. The course toward the relaxation of international tension, toward lessening the threat of nuclear war and toward reducing armaments must be defended in a persistent political struggle. The tone in that struggle is set by the socialist countries. Our community's voice is loud and cogent in the major international forums at which the most important problems of our time are discussed. The socialist countries' many peace initiatives and their well-thought-out and specific proposals are a farsighted and realistic policy. It is based on the Peace Program for the Eighties formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress and has earned itself the sincere respect and recognition of the whole world's people of good will. It safeguards and guarantees each person's main right -- the right to live in conditions of peace.

The Leninist policy of peace, humane and purposeful, expresses the peoples' cherished aspirations and vital interests -- hence its extremely great prestige and tremendous magnetic force.

The socialist community influences the course of history not only through its foreign policy but through the practical resolution of economic, social and cultural tasks. Here, too, the fraternal countries' achievements are considerable and indisputable.

They have increased their economic and scientific and technical potential and ensured an improvement in the peoples' material and cultural living standards. The CEMA countries are the most dynamically developing group of states in the world.

These successes have become possible thanks to the selfless efforts of each community member and to their increasingly close mutual cooperation. They are unbreakably linked with the increasing leading role of the communist and workers parties, which creatively apply the general laws of building socialism to their countries' concrete specific conditions. The international significance of the general laws of the development of socialism first tested by the practice of October has now been confirmed by all the many years of experience of the fraternal countries.

Our community possesses colossal material resources and tremendous creative potential. The question is how to make best use of this powerful potential. The new tasks and their character and scale determine the new strategy of growth. Extremely important questions have been placed on the agenda -- improving the technical standard of production and its quality indicators. Here, too, our community is blazing fundamentally new trails of interstate relations based on the principles of equality and fraternal mutual assistance, on the planned running of the economy and on combining the interests of each country and the entire community as a whole.

The socialist world is constantly renewed creativity by many peoples. This is displayed in the diversity of ways of achieving the victory of revolution and methods and rates of implementing socioeconomic transformations, in the methods of solving vital tasks in various spheres of social life and in the diversity of forms of political and social organization of society. However, the principled foundations of the socialist social system, its class nature and its essence are common to all the countries and peoples.

These principles are fundamental to the fraternal parties and states. Bearing aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the socialist community peoples are confidently traveling their chosen path.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD211520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 21 Nov 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin, political observer of IZVESTIYA; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, external affairs commentator of the all-union radio]

Significance of Brezhnev Rites

[Text] [Levin] Hello respected comrade listeners. Our program, International Observers Roundtable, has not taken place for 2 weeks. Now that we are meeting in order to analyze recent events, it is far from easy to do because all current events now in progress have been overshadowed by what has happened in our country, the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the funeral that took place in Moscow. However, this event also had huge international repercussions because Leonid Ilich Brezhnev played an enormous role in motivating and developing detente and in implementing the Leninist foreign policy of our party, developed at the 23rd through 26th CPSU Congresses. Of course, our country's enormous international authority was reflected above all through this event. Delegations from over 100 countries of the world came to Moscow for the funeral of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This is an unprecedented event in international affairs; it very convincingly and clearly emphasizes our country's international authority and weight, and is a tribute of respect to the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the contribution he made to the development of international relations.

[Bovin] Also characterized here is the fact that people and representatives came from states whose attitude to us, our policies and our actions in the international arena is in many cases far from friendly. Nonetheless, the situation, the weight of our country in world politics, and the respect people held for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's work is such that this gathering was a huge one. I don't remember an occasion of mourning for any political figure on such a scale in the last decade.

[Shishlin] I would like to add that many political figures came who are invested with power, and who bear great responsibility not only for the policies of their own countries but for the way the further course of international affairs develops as well. Therefore, Moscow in mourning was and remains one of the centers where the most responsible political decisions were being made. In this sense, it seems to me, the decisions of the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the funeral ceremony itself in Red Square clearly confirm that Soviet foreign policy -- which is what we are talking about today -- will continue to be consistently, firmly and purposefully conducted as a policy of peace.

[Bovin] As Yuriy Vladimirovich [Andropov] said at the mausoleum, we are prepared for a dialogue with any state that desires one.

Andropov, South Asians

[Levin] Incidentally, this was immediately confirmed in practice. I won't enumerate now all the meetings and conversations that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov held. There were many such meetings. I would like to draw attention to the fact that the basic directions of the Soviet Union's foreign policy were clearly reflected at these meetings. This means above all the development of cohesion and the development of cooperation with the fraternal socialist states, communist parties and national liberation movements.

Naturally, the conversations Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov had with the high-ranking representatives of various states who had come to Moscow merit special attention. As you know, Comrade Andropov met Indira Gandhi. In the conversation that took place, the shared view was voiced that further strengthening and deepening of Soviet-Indian cooperation in all fields corresponds to the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and India, and the cause of world peace and international security.

Comrade Andropov also met Comrade Karmal. During that conversation, profound satisfaction was expressed with the traditional friendly relations existing between the CPSU and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; their aspiration to further develop and strengthen them was stated.

Comrade Andropov also had a conversation with President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, who had come to Moscow. Many questions were touched upon, in particular questions concerning the Afghan situation.

Andropov, West Germans

The conversation that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov had with President Carstens of the FRG also attracted attention. For the West Germans, Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and FRG minister of foreign affairs, also took part. The significance of that meeting is fully understandable, particularly if one takes into account the recent change of government in Bonn. During this conversation, both sides stressed their readiness to continue developing mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the FRG on the basis of treaties and agreements concluded.

Andropov, Castro, others

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov also had an exceptionally important meeting with Fidel Castro.

[Shishlin] This also was one of the very important meetings, particularly since it dealt with the further development and deepening of our links with this fraternal socialist country that is situated thousands of miles away from the Soviet Union, a country that comes up against ceaseless pressure and every kind of challenge from the United States. It seems to me that this demonstration of the firmness of Soviet-Cuban relations, this demonstration of Soviet-Cuban friendship, should serve as a clear reminder to those who try to conduct a policy hostile toward socialist Cuba that the Soviet Union stood, stands and will continue to stand by Cuba.

[Levin] Yes, of course every meeting is important and significant. The meeting with the leaders of Socialist Yugoslavia, Stambolic and Ribicic, is also important. Does not the meeting with Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, and other representatives of the French Communist Party also deserve attention?

Andropov, U.S. delegation

I would like to dwell on the conversation between Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and U.S. Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Shultz because the Americans have recently begun to talk a great deal about their aspiration and intention to improve relations with the Soveit Union. We made earlier statements about this; we may recall that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev more than once spoke of our striving to normalize and improve relations with the United States. During his meeting with Bush and Shultz, Comrade Andropov reasserted that the Soviet Union, consistently pursuing a policy of peace, is ready to build relations with the United States on the basis of full equality, noninterference, mutual respect in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the improvement of the international situation.

It seems to me that while every word is certainly significant, the principle of full equality merits particular attention. We desire nothing more from the Americans than they would want for themselves. It seems to me that our viewpoints are now diverging very substantially.

Lifting of U.S. Sanctions

[Bovin] Yes, indeed. They have now started uttering a few more words, albeit ambiguous ones, about peace and relations with our country. All this is true. For instance, they are saying: Look, Reagan has called off the sanctions; that's a gesture of good will and you should respond to it. Jobert, the French minister of foreign trade, said something very witty about that. He's a man who stands out by his great sense of humor in a saracastic vein, I would say....

[Shishlin] Rather cutting....

[Bovin] Yes, he was asked by a correspondent of the paper LIBERATION: Minister, what do you think of the lifting of the American sanctions? He replied: The behavior of the Americans reminds me of a man who steals your wallet and then returns it to you empty, saying: Give me your watch in exchange. In my opinion, this is really how it has turned out because the lifting of sanctions was of course a step forced upon Reagan. Nevertheless, he felt -- and evidently Shultz and other so-called pragmatists in the U.S. government put pressure on him -- that such a hue and cry had blown up in NATO that there was no way out. Reagan took this step, which the American press describes as a personal defeat for him.

It's very interesting that Reagan represented the matter this way: He is lifting the sanctions; however, the countries of Western Europe have concluded an agreement -- Reagan called it an important agreement -- that will be a far stronger and more effective way of clamping down on trade with the Soviet Union than the sanctions. That is, he tried to twist the arms of his partners and drag them into a trade war with the Soviet Union. The most interesting thing is that this is the part of Reagan's statement that has, in effect, been refuted. France has said bluntly that it has not concluded any agreement whatsovever. The British foreign minister, putting it more mildly, has also said that his country never intended to wage a trade war against the Soviet Union and will never do so.

[Shishlin] Another question that arises is this: At whom are all these -- let us say -- conciliatory gestures by the United States aimed? Are they perhaps not so much addressed to the Soviet Union -- these conciliatory gestures, this more moderate lexicon of words -- but to the American public, which is alarmed about Reagan's policy?

[Bovin] Certainly, certainly, of course, both to Western Europe and to their own people because all of them -- both the West Europeans and his Americans -- have been frightened by Reagan's erratic moves, adventurism and crass political behavior.

Arms Talks

[Shishlin] Actions for the benefit of peace would carry a lot more weight than conciliatory words. If we were to see a real shift in the American position at the talks that are being held on strategic armaments, on European armaments, on conventional armaments in Central Europe -- that would surely be more substantial than the words spoken by the American statesmen. So the situation remains pretty difficult.

[Bovin] Of course, the talks must continue; they will continue, absolutely. After all, in America itself, there are forces -- they are, it would seem, getting stronger all the time -- that may make them rethink their policy and change it.

U.S. Trade Council Talks

For instance, this week there was a very large delegation of American businessmen in Moscow, representatives of, I think, more than 100 American firms.

[Levin] Actually, 125. They are from very big firms; more than 200 people came. They had very detailed talks with Soviet representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and attended a dinner given by the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Tikhonov.

[Bovin] Everyone has paid attention to the speech of the U.S. ambassador at that meeting -- a speech that was, to say the least, very unfriendly toward the Soviet Union.

[Levin] His opinion differed from that of business circles.

[Bovin] Yes. Here again, we see, as it were, two lines, two positions, you might say.

[Levin] Yet, at the same time of course this seventh session of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council has shown very clearly that on our side willingness for mutually beneficial agreements exists. However, we also told the Americans frankly that they are not very reliable trading partners -- and the Americans themselves note that this so-called embargo has meant that quite a number of highly profitable orders have gone elsewhere.

[Bovin] Now the American Commerce Department has estimated that the losses over 3 years will amount to about $2.2 billion.

[Levin] That's a fair sum.

[Bovin] A fair sum.

[Levin] Comrade Tikhonov told the Americans that we are now preparing plans for economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan -- that is, for 1986-1990. That also creates a reliable basis for expanding our trade with firms in those countries that guarantee conscientious fulfillment of obligations.

U.S. Foreign Policy

Incidentally, today even many Americans -- as you so rightly say, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich -- are asking themselves what results this Reagan policy is producing. THE WASHINGTON POST observes that if Reagan tries to impose his own ideas by force on his allies he will do more damage to the Atlantic alliance than anyone. This sense of distrust of the present administration has been very precisely expounded in THE NEW YORK TIMES by Anthony Lewis in an article entitled "It Takes Two To Tango." Here is what he writes: As George Kennan has said, to deal successfully with the Soviet Union, America must think soberly, be constant and objective, and set itself realistic aims. I thought of those wise words the other night when President Reagan was holding his press conference and demonstrating just the opposite qualities. Only an utterly shortsighted person can fail to understand that it was the United States that promoted the recent worsening of bilateral relations. After all, it's not the USSR that has radically altered its positions in recent years, and it's not the USSR that has refused to ratify the SALT II Treaty.

That's what THE NEW YORK TIMES writes -- THE NEW YORK TIMES, which has, indeed, previously criticized certain aspects of the foreign policy of the Washington administration -- but here that criticism takes on ever greater resonance.

[Bovin] The phrase "it takes two to tango" belongs to Reagan, he said it at his press conference. And this is just what Lewis is telling him to do: Get your partner and dance!

[Levin] Quite right. At a recent press conference Reagan went so far as to assert that even the U.S. antinuclear movement, the movement for freezing nuclear weapons, is inspired by foreign agents. Well, you know, Anthony Lewis says that even McCarthy didn't go that far. McCarthy was a cynic who said all sorts of terrible things about the supposed Soviet infiltration, but didn't believe it himself. The trouble with Reagan is that he does believe it.

[Bovin] The funny part of this is that when Reagan was asked for proof of that so-called inspiration, some member of his staff began reading out a PRAVDA editorial that said: The Soviet Union supports the peace movement. That was offered as proof that we are behind that whole movement.

[Shishlin] But I'd like to say, all the same, that of course Moscow gives due recognition to the impulses emanating from Washington and pays careful attention to them. I'd simply like to add that confidence -- of which U.S. Vice President Bush spoke when he was leaving for Moscow the other day -- and harmony: These are all things that really can only be built up on a mutual basis. The Soviet Union has long advocated and still advocates a smoothing-out of Soviet-American relations and development of businesslike cooperation -- but based on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. If that is forthcoming, then of course there will be a dialogue. But a good dialogue is one that leads to solutions, that leads to reasonable compromises, that really does lead to healthier relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and leads, certainly, to a considerable extent to an improvement in the overall international political climate.

[Bovin] I remember something Lenin wrote: Sincerity in politics is unity of word and deed. Well, so far, that unity of word and deed is something the Americans do not have.

[Levin] No, they don't. What I wanted to say was that after his meeting in Moscow with Comrade Andropov, Shultz said at a press conference: Yes, we will normalize relations, we will develop relations with the Soviet Union, as long as the Soviet Union changes its behavior on a whole range of issues.

Well, this is no dialogue between great powers; in no way is it a dialogue between two sovereign states. Setting certain conditions, such as "You must do this or that," in this context, it must be said, hardly indicates unity of word and deed.

I think that today the whole world is paying great attention to this matter. Recently, the Americans decided to conduct an opinion poll in Western Europe to discover the attitude of West Europeans to U.S. policy. All in all it should be said, in my opinion, the Americans haven't done badly in working out a technique for conducting these opinion polls, and they have learned how to determine quite precisely what people are actually thinking, even though the polls are always of a selective nature. Anyway, the result of this poll was as follows: West Europeans are greatly alarmed at the arms buildup in the United States and the anti-Soviet policy of the United States.

West's Unemployment

Another thing these polls have shown is that people are extremely alarmed over the growth in unemployment. The Gallup Institute, which carried out the poll, came to the conclusion that unemployment topped the list of problems which troubled everyone.

It is true; the problem has become an extraordinary one. I shall recall just two figures. In the United States there are 11.3 million unemployed, and in the nine countries of the EEC, excluding Greece, the figures for which are not included, there are 11.2 million unemployed. Under these conditions, the leaders of the capitalist countries are trying to take certain steps. This week in Brussels there was, as the West European news agencies themselves called it, a "gigantic" conference. Thirty ministers gathered together -- finance ministers, economic ministers, ministers in charge of social problems -- to discuss the question of what to do about unemployment. However, beyond a simple statement of the facts there was, I think, no...

[Bovin interrupts] To put it in a nutshell, the ministers have some work to do, while ordinary people don't.

[Levin] Quite right. But the ministers wanted to create the impression that there is something effective they can do. Nothing effective is being done, however, nor can they do anything effective. Meanwhile, this policy of whipping up tensions which the Americans are pursuing -- the policy of the arms race -- is in fact destroying jobs. Then we have the question of business cooperation, but of course no business cooperation between the countries of socialism and capitalism can solve the fundamental problems inherent in capitalist society. It is beyond question that no matter how our trade develops, unemployment will remain, since it is an organic consequence of the capitalist method of production. Nonetheless, it would appear to be easier to solve the problem under normal conditions. And in this connection...

[Bovin interrupts] Yes, because, for example, the major deals concluded with the Soviet Union provide work for hundreds of thousands of people. This, incidentally, is another reason why the Europeans rose up against all those sanctions of Reagan's -- because they exacerbated the economic difficulties in Western Europe.

Policies of Socialism

[Levin] Socialism, however, shows clearly and convincingly that we favor the solution of all problems on a businesslike basis. We favor the consolidation of peace and the development of cooperation. And naturally there can be no doubt that strengthening the community of socialist states and cooperation among these states under conditions whereby artificial obstacles are being set on the path of development of business cooperation is assuming particular importance. Recent events, the complex international situation and the experience of past years induce the countries of socialism to try to achieve even greater cohesion and to stregnthen their technical and economic independence of the capitalist world. We are ready to cooperate with all states, but under conditions whereby artifical obstacles are being set on the path of development of mutually advantageous and equal trade and economic relations, the socialist countries naturally must pay greater attention to cooperation among themselves and to the development of the CEMA.

This reliance on our own strength, however, has nothing to do with autarchy or isolation from the world economy, and it naturally excludes the possibility of confrontation and whipping up tension. It is aimed against any kind of discrimination of dishonest political games. We have enough strength, raw material and energy sources, and enough scientific, technical and labor potential to cope with any tasks and win whatever achievements we wish.

[Shishlin] You are right, Viktor Nikolayevich, and I think that the events of the past few days have confirmed yet again and again that concern for peace is the cornerstone of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

In pursuing this goal it acts in unison with its socialist friends. Moreover, in our struggle for peace we are far from wanting to act as some sort of monopolists. We really are ready to hold talks with all countries that have an interest in calm and even international relations and in having wide scope for the development of peaceful cooperation between states belonging to different social systems. It is a foreign policy built to take account not only of our own interests but the interests of the peoples of other countries. It is therefore a foreign policy that promises much, that contains the possibility of real, broad and complete success.

I would just like to add that this policy is, of course, in complete accord with the aims we spoke about in the beginning, the creative aims our Soviet society sets itself. In fact the Soviet Union and our party are continuing to pursue the line developed by the 26th CPSU Congress. Our strategy has been drawn up in a quite definite and precise manner, and our practical steps have the purpose of implementing that strategy.

[Levin] At this point we end our program. Thank you, esteemed comrades, for listening, and good-bye!

SOLTAN STRESSES FOREIGN POLICY CONSISTENCY

LD212342 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Excerpts] At present one can see a surge in activity in the West from all kinds of sovietologists, kremlinologists and other oracles. [Word indistinct] they make [words indistinct] forecasts on the priorities of Soviet foreign policy and issue all sorts of theories to disorient people. However, any objective observer has no difficulty in picking out the truth: The USSR's line in the international sphere has never been and is not influenced by the emotions or considerations or the moment. Consistency, balance, responsibility -- this is what characterizes the USSR's international policy, and whatever the events, whatever the changes in the international sphere, Soviet foreign policy has always been exempt from transitory fluctuations.

From the first legislative act of the Soviet authorities -- the decree on peace -- up to the recent decision of great scope -- the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is impregnated with a sincere wish to preserve peace. The USSR intends to continue on this strategic way. As General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov said, we will always be attached to the cause of peace and for international detente. This means that the Peace Program drafted at the CPSU congress remains in force, and that the many concrete proposals aimed at removing the danger of war and ensuring for all peoples a peaceful and independent development remain in force. The USSR has reaffirmed that it is ready for honest cooperation on an equal basis with all states who desire this.

Thus the option of dialogue, peaceful coexistence, loyalty to commitments and agreements signed, has been epxressed very clearly by the Soviet land. It is natural that it is only on the basis of reciprocity that tension can be eased today. To achieve peace and security, certain countries must not impose their will on others, but the right of each people to live as it sees fit must be respected.

It is not enough to defend your own interests for the cause of peace to triumph; the interests of others must also be respected. The USSR cannot fail to take into account the desire of certain Western circles to push the peoples onto the path of hatred and confrontation and to break the military-strategic parity which really exists.

[Words indistinct] peace for the imperialists, Yuriy Andropov said, it can only be preserved by relying on the unshakable power of the Soviet Armed Forces. As before, the CPSU and the Soviet Government will do everything possible to strengthen the defense of our country, to ensure the security of its friends and allies. It is a profound error to think you can dictate the policy to be followed to the USSR. The CPSU and the Soviet Government will continue -- no one should doubt this -- to defend tirelessly the vital interests of their country, and a crushing rebuff will meet any attempt at aggression.

But peace based on mutual deterrence is not our ideal. The USSR acts to reduce as far as possible the level of military confrontation, and this should be based on principles of equality and identical security. The 26th CPSU Congress, which met early last year, proposed a vast program of concrete measures aimed at improving the international situation and at stregthening trust between states. The USSR will apply this policy with perseverance and constancy.

U.S.-NATO STANCE HAMPERS MADRID CSCE PROGRESS

LD202300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1747 GMT 20 Nov 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Kurilin, Madrid despatch by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Two weeks ago the flags of the 35 states taking part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe were unfurled over the Congress Palace building in the Spanish Capital. This is the latest stage of the Madrid meeting, which could have great significance for making the political climate on the European Continent and in the whole world more healthy. One must say that this important forum, which opened as long ago as November 1980, has become long and drawn out.

It is not just that difficult, many-sided talks are taking place which invariably engender certain hold-ups and sluggishness. Undoubtedly the meeting could go ahead much more quickly and would already have real results were it not for the position that the delegations of the United States and the NATO allies adopted from the first. The representatives of several West European countries are not preoccupied with a search for a path to peace and disarmament and cooperation. They are striving for an open confrontation, disputatious discussions, the blocking of detente.

The delegations of these states will go to any lengths to make the forum drag on longer and to turn it off the main paths of the Helsinki agreements. The draft final document introduced by various neutral and nonaligned states at the previous stage would seem to be a good basis for successful conclusion of the meeting. Alas, so far it cannot be said that the behavior of the Western delegations has sharply changed compared to previous stages of the meeting. At the plenary session, accusations aimed at the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are heard once again. Attempts are made to interfere with the internal affairs of sovereign states. The address by the new head of the British delegation, Anthony Williams, serves as a recent example. He made a sharp attack on the internal and foreign policy of the Soviet Union, Poland and other countries of the socialist camp. Naturally, after such addresses, the Spanish press is full of gloomy forecasts. Certain people are even asserting that the meeting has come to a dead end.

However, the delegations of the Warsaw Treaty states are doing all they can to have the work of the forum pass in a businesslike and constructive spirit. They are ready to cooperate with all who are interested in its success.

The other day I talked to Peter Steglich, head of the GDR delegation. He said in particular that the debates taking place in Madrid are complex and tense. But nevertheless we have great hopes of this meeting, stressed Comrade Steglich. We are struggling for its speedy and successful conclusion, for the production of a meaningful and balanced final document, and -- the main thing -- for the convening of a conference on measures for strengthening trust and disarmament in Europe.

IMPLICATIONS OF SANCTIONS REMOVAL SURVEYED

PRAVDA Commentary

LD210655 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0005 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Nov (TASS) -- The White House has taken a step which both American business circles and allies of the United States have long been expecting. President R. Reagan has announced that the so-called "sanctions" are being removed, PRAVDA writes today. In other words, the ban has been lifted on delivery to the USSR of oil and gas equipment by U.S. companies, their branches abroad and foreign companies producing this equipment under American lisences.

"However," comments the paper, "the White House accompanied its statement on the removal of 'sanctions' with an assertion that the United States had reached an agreement with its allies on even more severe limitations on trade with the USSR. Now West European political circles and the press are wondering what exactly lies behind this assertion -- either the wish 'to save face', or an intention to raise even greater barriers on the path to a normal economic exchange."

It is known, the article goes on to say, that in recent weeks there has been a series of meetings between representatives of the industrially developed capitalist countries during which the U.S. Government has insisted that several new restrictions be introduced in trade with the USSR. But according to reports in the Western press no document has been signed. The official representatives of France and the Netherlands have referred to the absence of any agreement. A representative of the Commission of the European Communities in Brussels has also in effect denied the existence of any such document.

"The development of trading and economic ties between the Soviet Union and other countires, including the United States," stresses PRAVDA, "is possible only on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. Healthy trade strengthens the basis for peaceful, good-neighborly relations which are of important significance for the international situation as a whole. Business cooperation is a matter of sober common sense and mutual responsibility. And a thirst for such cooperation is present, as was shown, in particular, at the meeting of the U.S.-Soviet Trading and Economic Council which took place in Moscow."

Dadyants Article

OW200304 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Nov 82 p 3

[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer G. Dadyants article: "Lifting of Sanctions"]

[Text] Washington has lifted the "embargo" on deliveries to the USSR of equipment for the Siberia -West Europe gas pipeline. At the same time the sanctions against the West European firms that despite U.S. bans continued to fulfill the contracts they had previously concluded, have been lifted.

The "sanction" issue caused acute disagreements between the United States and its West European allies. West Europe saw the American policy as egoistical, and it met with no support there.

The head of the American Administration is now explaining his decision to lift the "sanctions" by claiming that he has managed to reach agreement with the West European countries on pursuing a "tougher" policy regarding trade with the Soviet Union in the future. However, observers see this as merely an attempt to save his prestige in the face of the clear failure of the "sanctions" policy and to prevent a further deterioration of relations between the United States and the West European states.

As for the actual "agreement" to which the U.S. President alluded, it looks as though Washington is taking its desires for reality. "There has never," West Germany's HANDELSBLATT writes, "been a document on this question that all the people concerned would sign." British Foreign Secretary F. Pym has stressed that Britain did not make concessions to the United States in exchange for the lifting of sanctions. The French Government has officially declared that it refuses to establish any link between the lifting of the American embargo and terms for coordinating the positions of the Western partners on questions of East-West trade. "There can be no question," L'HUMANITE writes in this connection, "of our country making any concessions to the United States in exchange for the lifting of sanctions against French enterprises taking part in the deliveries of gas pipeline equipment." The French Government's actions, LE MATIN writes, prove yet again that France is refusing to follow instructions from Washington, which it regards as an encroachment on its national sovereignty.

A number of bourgeois newspapers regard the lifting of the "sanctions" as some kind of gesture of good will or even "offer of peace" to the Soviet Union. But this thesis is extremely dubious. It is merely a question of an American concession to its Western partners, the TIMES emphasizes, a concession that can be regarded as a sign that Washington has developed a new determination to achieve "Western unity" under U.S. auspices -- in other words, to try once again to take its indignant allies in hand.

However, Washington will scarcely succeed in misleading the West European countries. Addressing the congress of EEC countries' socialist parties held 12-13 November in Paris, French Minister of External Relations C. Cheysson sharply criticized the policy of the American transnational corporations. He called them "Templars of the modern era" who have arrogated to themselves the right to take decisions in the sphere of economic and trade policy on the scale of the whole capitalist world. A. Chandernagor, minister delegate to the minister of external relations for European affairs, called on the European countries to pursue an offensive policy against the United States.

Summing up the American Administration's introduction and forced cancellation of the "sanctions" policy, Western observers believe that the aims connected with the "embargo" were not achieved. In the final analysis the measures adopted by Washington harmed only American companies. U.S. businessmen, as the session of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council in Moscow has shown, are interested in developing trade and economic relations between the USSR and the United States.

Speaking at the dinner in honor of the session participants, N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stressed:

"The official position adopted with regard to the Soviet Union in the United States naturally also affects trade between our countries. All kinds of discriminatory measures and the attempts ot use various 'sanctions,' embargoes and so forth against our country -- all this naturally does not cause good feeling and undermines Soviet foreign trade organizations' trust in the American market. Under such conditions it is difficult to expect a substantial growth in trade, whatever goods it is a question of."

The Soviet Union's position on questions of international trade is well known. It has not changed. We are in favor of developing trade and economic relations with all countries, the United States included. But this is possible only on a basis of equality and mutual advantage. There can be no other basis.

USE OF PRISONER LABOR ON PIPELINE DENIED

DW191405 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] According to West German sources a conference will be convoked in Bad Godesberg to discuss the use of prisoners in the construction of the Soviet-West European natural gas pipeline. Our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy writes:

To begin with, I want to state three facts without wasting time by commenting on them, because a commentary is unnecessary, by God. First, competent Soviet sources have definitely denied the use of any prisoners in the natural gas pipeline construction. West European visitors, including known businessmen from the FRG, have also confirmed they have seen no indications in this respect. The second fact concerns those who spread this lie. They all are members of the emigre associations led or financed by the American and West German intelligence organizations or they are among the well-known pathological haters of the Soviet Union from the circles of the so-called refugees, the neo-Nazis and the extreme right wing of the CDU/CSU in the FRG.

Third, previously this defamatory campaign was aimed at giving moral support to the inaddmissible interventions of the U.S. Government in the normal course of international cooperation in the natural gas pipeline construction by trying to exert pressure on the West European governments. Today the objectives essentially are the same. Even though President Reagan lifted the embargo on the supply of equipment from the West as well as the sanctions against the supplier, he wants to impose upon the West European states a hardly less destructive course in trade with the socialist states in general and the gas-pipe deal in particular.

The Americans now want to have the right to definitely decide on the type and quantity of goods the West Europeans are allowed to export as well as the credit lines they are allowed to apply. The West Europeans are specifically blackmailed to the effect that no second gas pipeline will be built from the Soviet Union to West Europe and that the quantity of Soviet energy they are allowed to import is considerably limited.

These three facts alone show how the claim that prisoners build the gas pipeline must be assessed. However, to me the following question is interesting: How clever, or, in other words, how stupid do those who mount this defamatory campaign think their audience is? It takes three factors for a seduction: the seducer, the victim of the seduction and the method of seduction. The method of seduction used shows what the seducer thinks of his victim. Adolf Hitler, for instance, thought of the people as scared and hateful woman. In his talks with his Danzig governor, Rauschnigg, he recommended that of the entire palette of feelings the following two be aroused: Fear and hate. And in doing that no exaggeration should be shunned. The most important thing was for the people to believe something, because they were unable anyway to see the truth.

It seems to me that those who mount the defamatory campaign in connection with the gas-pipeline construction follow this recommendation, because an intelligent person who thinks independently can find out the truth without inspecting the whole pipeline. First, he will ask himself: How is it possible to half-way reasonably employ pick-pockets, defrauders and the like people who have been justly punished in a construction work which is done with the most modern technical equipment and requires a high level of technical know-how and production experience by all concerned.

The natural gas pipeline is one of the largest and most complicated projects of our century. It is built partly under the most complicated natural conditions; it passes mountains and broad rivers. The most modern machinery from the Soviet Union as well as from other countries was brought here. What should a forced laborer do here? Or do the defamers believe the pipeline is built with shovels? Or do they think the pipeline is something like a hose in their garden?

The second question I would ask myself if I were the target audience of the defamatory campaign is: How is it possible that the time schedules set for the completion of the pipeline are reduced, even though the American embargo was intended to interrupt, if not prevent, the whole project? Are the prisoners so eager to work that they do twice as much as they are expected to do?

We only need some common sense to see the shabbiness of the propagandistic flop. In addition, if we have some knowledge of history we will remember that in the early thirties when the capitalist world [word indistinct] was in the same situation as today, some Western countries tried to harrass Germany's trade with the Soviet Union by spreading the propaganda that Soviet goods were too cheap and were sold at dumping prices. And the prices were due to the fact that prisoners -- indeed, prisoners -- were employed in production. The then German Government did not allow itself to be irritated, because it knew what was behind it all: rage about the fact that the Germans got the cake. It will soon become clear whether the present Bonn government has fully realized this.

NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY MEETS IN LONDON

Luns' 'False Assertions'

LD191514 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 19 Nov 82

["Joseph Luns' Lies" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS -- TASS Commentator Robert Serebrennikov writes:

Joseph Luns, NATO's secretary general, brings to mind a mechanical toy which makes again and again the same movements, repeating the elements of the cold war times. Addressing a meeting of the annual session of the North Atlantic Assembly in London (which issues recommendations for NATO's leading bodies) he presented a new pack of anti-Soviet lies. He said he was very much concerned by the growing movement in certain countries against the NATO decision taken in December, 1979. He tried hard to picture this extremely dangerous spiral of the nuclear-missile arms race as a mere "modernisation of NATO nuclear weapons."

According to Luns, the anti-war, anti-missile movement, which has spread to the whole world, West Europe in particular, represents a "serious threat to the Western defences". He also said that according to certain reports of secret services the Soviet Union is giving this movement support, including financial assistance. He described the peace marchers against the deployment of new American Cruise and Pershing-II missiles in Western Europe as people who have a wrong idea of NATO.

At the same time Luns called for further building up the combat might of the armed forces of NATO and their conventional and nuclear armaments.

These false assertions by the NATO secretary general caused protests even among the participants of the London session of the North Atlantic Assembly. Thus, Phillip Burton (Democrat, California), member of the U.S. House of Representatives, publicly criticised such primitive explanations of Joseph Luns. He recalled that the population of California and seven other states of the USA voted for the proposal for freezing nuclear arsenals, during the November 2 referendum. The American legislator refuted the allegation that members of the anti-war movement in the USA are directed by "communists". He was supported by Claiborne Pell, democratic senator from Rhode Island, who stressed that the mammoth demonstration against the nuclear arms race, in which 700,000 Americans took part in New York, was an expression of concern felt by common people in the USA.

The NATO propaganda apparatus will not be able by the talk of "the hand of Moscow" to check the mass movement against the conversion of Western Europe into a launching site for "death missiles".

Speeches, Resolution

LD201414 Moscow TASS English 1353 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] London November 20 TASS -- The 28th annual session of the North Atlantic Assembly, the consultative body of NATO, has ended here. It was attended by about 200 parliamentarians from the countries affiliated in this aggressive bloc.

The threats to be the first to use nuclear weapons, made again during the session, evoked deep concern of the public in Western countries. Typical in this respect was the speech of the supreme allied commander Europe, U.S. General Bernard Rogers. He stated point blank that in case of a conflict NATO should make quick use of tactical nuclear weapons. Bernard Rogers, as well as other speakers at this NATO assemblage in London, described in the most sinister terms the mythical "Soviet threat" and urged the population of Western countries to make new sacrifices for the sake of steep growth of military expenditures.

Peoples of the world cannot but meet with apprehension the NATO striving to expand its operation zone to the whole of the globe. This striving was expressed most vividly in the speech of Joseph Luns, secretary general of the bloc. He was holding forth about the "vital interests of the Western union outside the NATO region." In fact, Luns urged to expand the sphere of influence of the bloc. Specifically, he pointed out the "need for NATO to keep under unremitting observation" the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area.

The statement on the "position-of-strength policy" and the adventuristic playing with nuclear fire remain the basis of NATO activities dangerous for the cause of peace. This conclusion inevitably follows from the session of the North Antlantic Assembly in London. This also follows from a resolution adopted by its participants which deals with the "vitally important role of nuclear armaments in the NATO strategy" and with a possibility to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

TRUST TERRITORIES MUST BE GIVEN INDEPENDENCE

OW180700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "Urgent Question"]

[Text] The colonial status of the small territories in the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans and the Caribbean Sea administered by the Western powers must be ended as soon as possible -- that is the demand expressed by the overwhelming majority of member states of the world community at the 37th UN General Assembly session.

The elimination of these "preserves of colonialism," as they are called, is a question that has long been urgent. The point is that the administering powers usually do not fulfill the duties entrusted to them -- contributing to the political, economic and social progress of the population of the trust territories, preparing them for self-government and independence, and strengthening peace and international security. On the contrary, they are seeking to perpetuate their dominance in strategically important regions of the world, which is a tragedy for the tens and hundreds of thousands of people populating these territories.

The indigenous inhabitants of Diego Garcia, who have been evicted from the island by the British, are experiencing incalculable privations and suffering. The island itself, which was illegally torn away from the state of Mauritius, has been transformed by the United States into an unsinkable aircraft carrier and multipurpose American military base in the Indian Ocean. The Pentagon has created a network of military bases, equipment depots and proving grounds for testing various types of weapons in Micronesia, of which the United States was given trusteeship in 1947. Washington is resolutely suppressing all attempts by the indigenous population to secure political independence. Thus, for instance, using its right as trustee, this summer the United States canceled a plebiscite in the Marshall Islands because it gave the population the opportunity to speak out in favor of total independence.

The urgent need for the speediest elimination of all vestiges of colonialism has been confirmed by events in the South Atlantic, where, resorting to military force, Britain, with U.S. support, restored its colonial status in the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). The islands are now being rapidly militarized with a view to turning them into a major military base making it possible to extend NATO's sphere of operation to the South Atlantic, which would entail increased tension in that part of the world too.

No reasons can justify the preservation of the de facto colonial status of the small territories administered by the Western countries. The urgency of resolving this question in favor of the people living in those territories is clear. Granting them independence is not only a restoration of historical justice and an act of humanism, but also a question of safeguarding peace and the people's security.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN RECLAMATION PROGRAM -- The DRA, Iraq, Mali and PDRY have expressed readiness to cooperate with the scientific institute [as heard] in the Turkmen SSR within the framework of the Turkmen program for reclaiming desert regions. Soviet scientists have already left for these countries to determine the conditions there. The Turkmen Desert Institute is the most qualified in the world on the matter. It has gained experience on a large scale in reclaiming desert regions. A total of 44 similar institutes in 32 countries around the world have established links with the Turkmen Desert Institute. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Nov 82 GF]

UZBEK SALVAGE TRAIN EXPORTS -- A total of 40 countries are purchasing the salvage trains produced by the train factory in Tashkent. The factory has exported its products this year to Mongolia, Angola, Algeria, India and a number of other countries. The trains are popular because of their easy handling and simple operation. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Nov 82 GF]

REPORTAGE ON U.S.-USSR TRADE, ECONOMIC PARLEY

Verity, Gosplan Chief

LD191518 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS -- Nikolay Baybakov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received William Verity, cochairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, president of the board of directors of Armco Steel. They discussed the state and prospects of development of Soviet-American commercial and economic relations.

Vladimir Sushkov, co-chairman of the council, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR took part in the conversation.

Dole Group Departure

LD191748 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS -- A group of U.S. congressmen, headed by Chairman of the Finance Committee Senator Robert Dole, left Moscow today. The delegation visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

At the airport the congressmen were seen off by Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Israel and other officials.

Participants' Comments

OW210608 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[G. Vasilyev "Reportage From the International Trade Center in Moscow": "Businesslike Discussion"]

[Text] For the past several days at the international trade and scientific-technical ties center on Moscow's Krasnaya Presnya it has been possible to hear Russian and English being spoken alternately -- the latter with a marked American accent. Throughout the period the center's halls and corridors have been the scene of official sessions and unofficial meetings between USSR representatives and U.S. businessmen, the common point of which was revealed by a blue drape on the wall behind the presidium table -- "Seventh Annual Meeting of the Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council."

It is a long time since we saw such a "mass landing" by American businessmen. More than 250 representatives of the U.S. business world came to Moscow. Among them were the heads of big American companies such as Occidental Petroleum, Pepsico, Dresser Industries, Armco Steel, the Allis-Chalmers corporation, the Food Machinery Corporation and Dow Chemicals. There were also representatives of medium and small firms which play a significant role in U.S. economic life. Leaders of Soviet ministries and departments concerned with questions of economic, trade and scientific-technical ties with foreign countries came to meet them. Reports on the prospects for Soviet-American trade in the eighties and on the potential for cooperation between the two countries, discussions in commissions on tourism and finance, discussion of planned contracts -- the council's working days were filled with lively activity aimed at breathing new life into USSR-U.S. trade and economic ties.

Soviet-American relations, as we know, are not going through the best of times. It is not our fault that the climate in them has cooled considerably. This has also been reflected in trade between the two countries.

The policy of "sanctions" and embargoes started by the Carter administration and continued by the present American Administration have led to a situation whereby the volume of trade turnover between the two countries, which had started to increase, has been reduced in recent years and is now back at the level of 5-6 years ago. This has also affected the work of the Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council, which has not met to hold a session since 1978.

Listening to the American business representatives' statements and talking to them, you get the clear feeling that many U.S. business people want to free themselves from the burden of the negative trends of recent times and give new impetus to the development of mutually advantageous ties

Here is what the council representatives on the American side have to say:

William Verity, cochairman of the council and chairman of the board of directors of Armco Steel:

"Our council emerged as a result of detente, when the cold war years were left behind. Soviet-American trade started to develop actively at that time. This reflected the obvious fact that the two great powers have an objective interest in economic ties and that the vast Soviet market is of great interest to the Americans, as the American market is to the Soviet Union. The trade sanctions undertaken by the United States have resulted only in many Soviet orders slipping through the fingers of American business and being transferred to other Western countries. American companies were undoubtedly also damaged by the fact that nonfulfillment of contracts created the impression that they were unreliable partners. It will take years to restore their reputation. I hope that now, despite the difficulties that exist, we will start to move forward again. We must not forget that trade is not only economically advantageous but is also a bridge to more constructive, more friendly relations among nations."

James (Malang), vice president of the Food Machinery Corporation: "My company has been taking part in trade and economic cooperation with the USSR since the thirties. In recent years we have participated in joint design and construction of agro-industrial complexes with Soviet organizations. We have built up considerable experience of working with Soviet specialists. I believe that such cooperation is mutually advantageous. It provides orders for us and gives us income and employment. I do not understand those who try to say that economic cooperation with the Soviet Union conceals some kind of 'dangers' for the United States. As that great American Benjamin Franklin said: 'No nation was ever ruined by trade."

Armand Hammer, chairman of the board of Occidental Petroleum:

"When I first came to the Soviet Union as a young man in 1921, I had the good fortune to be invited to the Kremlin and to meet Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The great founder of the Soviet state talked about how trade was necessary between our countries and how it must be developed to the advantage of both nations. Since then the Soviet Union has changed beyond recognition and become a mighty power. But I still sense that same interest in maintaining and expanding mutually advantageous trade and economic ties with the United States every time I come here. I had occasion several times to meet the late President L.I. Brezhnev. He was a dynamic leader on the world scale and the architect of detente. He was a convinced supporter of the development of East-West trade and the improvement of Soviet-American relations. I believe that contacts and ties between our countries, including trade ties, contribute to peace and prosperity."

Analyzing the state of USSR-U.S. business relations, the participants in the council session reached the conclusion that, even in the present unfavorable conditions, opportunities exist for expanding trade. But naturally this requires guarantees of conscientious fulfillment of commitments adopted by firms.

All the more so since, during the very days and hours when in Moscow the businessmen were devoting their efforts to seeking mutually advantageous agreements, we continued to hear from across the ocean the voices of those who stubbornly try to use trade as a tool of political pressure, even when life would seem to have shown convincingly that such attempts are doomed to fail and that, like a boomerang, they come back to strike those who launch them.

As he left Moscow Senator Robert Dole from Kansas, who, with a group of American congressmen took part in several functions associated with the council session, talked about the need to develop trade and other ties between the two countries, including the need for the exchange of parliamentary delegations. "The United States and the Soviet Union were allies during the war. So why can't we be allies in peacetime?" the senator observed.

Commentary on Trade

LD192216 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union has always come out for promoting business cooperation with all countries. Experience shows that such cooperation helps to solve successfully peaceful and constructive tasks facing each nation and humanity as a whole. Naturally a favorable world political climate has a beneficial effect on international trade and commerce. In turn, a sound trade consolidates bases for peaceful relations between states; and if we agree that peaceful coexistence presently has no reasonable alternative we must accept the view that its durability is determined in many ways by versatile economic cooperation.

However, the development of business ties is possible only along the lines of equality and mutual advantage. There can be no other basis. That was declared lucidly and clearly by the Soviet prime minister, Nikolay Tikhonov, when he spoke before participants in the session of the Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council. These principles are universal and the Soviet Union strictly abides by them whatever state it do [as heard] business with. The Soviet Union is categorically opposed to the use of trade as a weapon of political pressure or blackmail. All sorts of discriminatory measures, attempts to apply so-called sanctions, embargo and the like against the Soviet Union only undermine trust of the Soviet foreign trade organization in the countries and firms pursuing such tactics.

And the Soviet Union has enough goods and commodities to offer buyers abroad. A few figures for illustration: Last year the country's foreign trade turnover approached R110 billion and on the whole it's planned to be increased in the current 5-year period by 22.5 percent. The Soviet Union trades with more than 140 countries. With many of them trade and economic ties are built on the basis of intergovernment agreement signed for long-term periods to ensure stability and clear-cut prospects.

Work is now under way in this country to prepare economic and social development plans for the next 5-year period, from 1986 through 1990. This creates a reliable basis for promoting Soviet trade with the firms of the countries that guarantee the scrupulous fulfillment of the commitments they have assumed.

'Equality, Mutual Benefit'

LD201626 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1215 GMT 20 Nov 82

[From the "International Review" program presented by Lev Novikov]

[Summary] Speaking at a Moscow session of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, Tikhonov said the USSR wants to trade with all countries on a basis of equality and mutual benefit. He said sanctions can do no good, either economically or politically.

Mitterrand, commenting on the lifting of the pipeline embargo, said it was a victory for common sense.

"However, the U.S. Government has still not given up its attempts to wreck mutually beneficial trade between East and West, and is trying to impose on the states of Western Europe new restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union, while at the same time claiming to have reached an agreement with the West European countries on this matter. If such statements are meant to cover up a forced retreat, that's one thing' if it's a knight's move, then it is altogether different. It is not for nothing that Western observers are asking whether Washington is not scheming to impose, in place of the sanctions which proved to be a fiasco, a long, drawn out economic war which would hinder, and then tear apart the historically established links between Western and Eastern Europe.

"One can say with confidence that the common sense of the Europeans will win, and that the only loser will be the United States."

COMPARISON OF KUZNETSOV MEETING WITH DOLE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 20 November in its Morning Edition publishes on page 4 a TASS report on the Vasily Kuznetsov-Senator Robert Dole meeting held on 18 November. It has been compared to the TASS English report published on page A 3 in the 19 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the subheading "Meeting With Kuznetsov" and the following variation has been noted:

A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, G.A. Arbatov, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials took part in the conversation. (adding final paragraph)

REAGAN RADIO ADDRESS ON U.S. TRADE POLICY CITED

LD202112 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 20 TASS -- President of the United States Ronald Reagan made another radio address to the nation today, devoting it wholly to problems of international trade. It follows from Ronald Reagan's address that the USA intends to continue and intensify the advance on its commerical partners in order to ensure the interests and profits of U.S. monopolies.

Ronald Reagan admitted that the United States, other Western countries "face very severe economic difficulties", have been "in the grip of the longest worldwide recession in post-war history". The President said that this hampers international trade, promotes the increase of unemployment, thus creating "a vicious cycle". The head of the U.S. Administration stressed that "exports account for over five million jobs in the United States".

Noting further that the United States and its trading partners are "in the same boat", that the difficulties they experience are largely similar, the President at the same time made it plain that the United States intends to decide its own economic problems at the expense of other countries.

Obviously threatening notes sounded in the address of the U.S. President when he said that the United States is determined to "defend its own commercial interests", to "take actions" at home and abroad which enhance the ability of United States industries to compete in international trade. "Let no one misunderstand us", Ronald Reagan warned outright. "We intend to use our full power to achieve these goals".

The tenant of the White House made this address before a conference of the member-countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), uniting 88 states, which is to open in a few days in Geneva. At that conference, as the press reports, Washington intends to take concrete practical steps to consolidate its own positions on international markets at the expense of other countries.

Alongside acute economic difficulties through which Western countries are living and the increase of protectionism, this determines the atmosphere of the conference in Geneva. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL points out that the present trade quarrels between partners threaten to develop into veritable trade war.

RELATIONS BETWEEN U.S., USSR EXAMINED

PRAVDA Editorial

OW210751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 82 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Consistent Policy of Peace"]

[Text] Socialism and peace are indivisible. This is evidenced by the 6 and 1/2 decades of international policy and practice of the party of Lenin and the Soviet State. They lead our country steadily and wisely along a course of peace. The historic Decree on Peace and the Soviet Union's modern-day foreign policy program are inspired by a single aim -- to ensure the necessary external conditions for our people's creative labor and reliable peace for the entire planet.

Much has been done and achieved along this path, which is the only sensible one today. It is primarily because of the efforts of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries that mankind has been saved for a prolonged period from an incinerating worldwide military conflagration. In the 1970's the problems of the postwar setup in Europe were resolved, the heat was taken out of the cold war and important steps were taken in restraining and limiting the sphere of the arms race. The all-European conference was held in Helsinki. The extensive possibilities and favorable prospects of the policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation were proved in practice. The decade of detente cleaved a deep furrow in the peoples' consciousness.

Now the international situation has deteriorated seriously. The detente process upsets the plans of imperialism's aggressive circles. They are cranking up the arms race, harboring adventurist concepts for utilizing nuclear weapons and trying to push the peoples onto a path of enmity and military confrontation. Under these conditions the CPSU and the Soviet state will continue unshakably defending our people's vital interests and maintaining high vigilance and preparedness to deal a crushing rebuff to any attempt at aggression.

Nothing can shake our determination to defend peace. As the CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th congress observed, there is no question more fundamental, more important for any people at present than the maintenance of peace and the guaranteeing of every person's primary right -- the right to live. The Peace Program for the 1980's advanced by the congress and the vigorous foreign policy activity of the Communist

Party and its Central Committee are aimed at implementing this task.

Leninist foreign policy has the strength of truth. Even our ill-wishers in the West have had to admit that the USSR's political influence in differnt parts of the world has increased thanks to the policy of detente and that the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy, and efforts to limit the arms race and reduce the risk of nuclear disaster have won the Soviet leadership great respect across the planet. At the UN General Assembly our country is advancing a specific, businesslike program for normalizing the international situation and moving over to disarmament. The USSR's pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons is of historic significance. Balanced, constructive proposals have been advanced by the Soviet side at the talks with the United States in Geneva. Consistency in word and deed -- that is the "secret" of the Soviet peace policy's magnetic force and of the confidence of the peoples, who pin on it their hope for a peaceful future.

People of good will and various political and social circles abroad have been pleased to note the continuity of Soviet policy, confirmed by the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum. There has been extensive comment on the statement by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, about the determination of the entire party and its Central Committee to implement firmly and consistently the strategic line in domestic and foreign policy which was elaborated under the salutary influence of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Representatives of many foreign countries came to Moscow to pay tribute to his bright memory. Dozens and dozens of state leaders, party leaders and social and other organizations expressed condolences to our party and people on our heavy loss. All this reflects the CPSU's high international prestige and the USSR's tremendous role and influence in the modern world.

In accordance with the 26th party congress line we will continue to do everything to further strengthen the cohesion of the great community of socialist states and the unity of ranks of Communists throughout the world in the struggle for common aims and ideals. The land of the soviets will maintain and develop solidarity and cooperation with the countries which have rid themselves of the colonial yoke and with the people's struggle for national independence and social progress. The Communist Party and the Soviet state will always be devoted to the cause of the struggle for peace and for the relaxation of international tension and will redouble their efforts in the struggle for the peoples' security and strengthen solidarity with all peace-loving forces.

The Leninist strategy of the CPSU and the Soviet state in international affairs opens up extensive opportunities for constructive work in favor of peace and for utilizing the reserves existing in this matter on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis. In this connection, great significance is given to the contacts held in recent days in Moscow -- the meetings between the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and other Soviet leaders and the heads of foreign delegations, and their discussions with the leaders of a number of socialist, capitalist and developing states and fraternal parties. Judging by international reactions, they gave new impetus to people's hopes for the maintenance and development of the detente process. The Soviet Union is always ready for honest, equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with any state which wishes it, particularly with the United States. Normal, or better still, friendly Soviet-American relations would accord with the interests of both peoples and of world peace.

The peace-loving principles and aims of the Soviet Union's foreign policy are invariable. Its constructive approach to the problems of world politics is consistent. Its good will and readiness for good-neighborliness and peaceful cooperation are unvarying. Rallying even more closely around the Leninist party and its Central Committee, the Soviet people are filled with determination to strengthen their socialist homeland's might by their work, aware that this is the most important precondition of success in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war and for detente and peace.

With us in the struggle for the cause of peace are the fraternal socialist states, fighters for national and social liberation, all peace-loving countries and all honest people on earth. The peace policy expresses the fundamental vital interests of mankind. The future belongs to that policy.

Shultz Press Conference

OW210446 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[Text] (TASS) -- The U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz gave a news conference on Thursday, at which principal attention was given to issues of Soviet-American relations. Shultz said that with respect to the Soviet Union the United States has a definite policy. It is in existence and will continue to exist. He alleged that this policy implies permanent readiness to work on problems, to try to settle them. In the process, he stressed that this is only one aspect of the American policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, and that it ought to be regarded in conjunction with the approach to all that is happening from the viewpoint of the military potential and its use, as well as with account for the importance of the U.S. might and that of the Western alliance.

Thus, in terms of the basis for its foreign policy, Washington still relies on the "position of strength," on whipping up the arms race. Shultz has done everything to make it clear to the correspondents that the present administration will continue pursuing the policy of arms buildup in a bid to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. Underscoring the importance of maintaining strong military positions of the United States in the world, he ruled out the possibility of any reduction in military spending which, as is known, has already broken all records.

The secretary of state tried to assign to the Washington administration's credit the fact that the United States is pursuing active negotiations on arms reductions in Geneva and Vienna and, together with its European allies is taking part in active discussions with the Soviet Union and others in Madrid. Thus, he added, two or three forums exist where discussions proceed at present and the United States would be happy to see progress.

His further statements, however, demonstrated that in actual fact they amounted only to a camouflage designed to cover up Washington's reluctance to normalize relations with the Soviet Union and to improve the international situation. Shultz qualified his statement about the United States' "readiness" for a dialogue by a number of preconditions boiling down to inadmissible pressure on the Soviet Union, and to attempts to dictate what policy the latter ought to pursue. He implied that the United States intends to continue to stay with its unconstructive position at the negotiations on strategic arms limitations and reductions, striving to break and change in its favor the existing balance in the military-strategic field. What Shultz was after was to see the USSR sacrificing its interests at the negotiations on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and at the Madrid meeting of the countries which participated in the Helsinki conference. At the same time, the U.S. secretary of state made it clear that the United States will not budge an inch with respect to the positions they now hold.

Shultz's final statements show that Washington does not intend to abandon its discriminatory practice of using trade as a lever for pressuring the Soviet Union, despite the bankruptcy of such a policy that has just manifested itself in Washington's forced step of lifting the "sanctions" by which it strove to disrupt the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline.

It is no coincidence, and U.S. political news analysts indicated that in their comments, that Shultz's statements attest to the Reagan administration's intention to continue its course of confrontation. The CBS television network says that, judging by the news conference, there has not occurred any softening in the administration's attitude to the Soviet Union. Nothing of what Shultz said promises an early improvement in the relations between the USSR and the United States.

Ex-President Carter's Remarks

OW220254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "How the Military-Industrial Complex Extorts Appropriations: Former U.S. President J. Carter's Admissions"]

[Text] London, 21 Nov (TASS) -- The responsibility fot the current deterioration in Soviet-American relations is borne by the Reagan administration, former U.S. President J. Carter declared in a British television interview. He stressed that the White House's bellicose statements and ill-considered remarks about the possibility of waging a "limited" nuclear war and so forth have caused not only misgivings in Europe and the United States but also doubtless serious anxiety in the Soviet Union.

Touching on miltiary appropriations, which have reached unprecedented dimensions under the Reagan administration, Carter said: Congress listens carefully to what military leaders say. Not only those who are currently in the military service, but especially retired admirals and generals. They occupy the standpoint of fierce "hawks" and bear no responsiblity whatever; their lives would not be in danger if, say, a conventional war were to begin, but they always stubbornly insist that the United States must carry out a colossal buildup of its military potential, a buildup going beyond the bounds of what is sensible.

Quite often, Carter noted, they are hired by companies that produce miltiary hardware and they are able to spread the delivery and production system around the country so that it can be said that it will create jobs in an area where there is much unemployment.

I want to note, the former president stressed, that in the last 12 months under Reagan, American weapons sales to other countries have doubled. I think they have totaled around $25 billion: an unprecedentedly large figure. There is no doubt, he said, that our weapons manufacturers are the engine that maintains the arms race. When I was president I was grieved by the false claims of military leaders, my subordinates, that we were weak while the Russians were strong. This is a very serious distortion of the fact: We are not inferior to the Soviet Union if one makes a balanced assessment. In almost every element of military might we are as strong as the Russians, but in order to get an increase in budget appropriations, which are hard to obtain, Carter continued, military leaders are always inclined to say: "We need this," "We have no money" or "We are lagging behing the Soviet Union. We need more missiles, ships, aircraft, tanks, new electronics, antitank weapons and so forth." This helps persuade Congress to appropriate more money.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 20 November broadcasts a report on J. Carter's interview with British television. The Moscow Domestic Service report, otherwise identical, adds the following paragraph at the end of the report: "It is well known that it was precisely the Carter administration that started up the new spiral in the nuclear missile weapons race by hampering ratification of the Salt-II Soviet-U.S. treaty."]

THREAT POSED BY RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE EXAMINED

LD201650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Nov 82

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; commentary by "military specialist" Lt Gen Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov, doctor of philosophy and professor, entitled "Corps of Aggression"]

[Text] In steering a course toward the achievement of military superiority, the U.S. Administration is paying special attention to the perfection of its intervention forces. To this end the so-called Rapid Deployment Force was set up 3 years ago. The force is nothing other than a corps of aggression, the Pentagon's police truncheon. In order to conceal the true purposes of this intervention corps a lot was said and written in the West to the effect that this force is intended to protect U.S. vital interests in various parts of the world. But since the U.S. brass hats reckon that in practice these interests extend to all parts of the planet, the corps which has been set up constitutes a military instrument of interference in the affairs of sovereign countries, an instrument of aggression and intervention.

The operations of the Rapid Deployment Force are backed up by an immense worldwide network of bases. As we know, the United States now possesses over 1,500 military bases and installations on the territories of 32 states at which over 500,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed. The military bases on the territories of other states are used by the United States for exerting direct pressure on the governments of those countries, for keeping them in line with U.S. policy, for threatening progressive regimes with force and for helping reactionary regimes in the region.

It is thought that the application of this policing corps will be closely connected with Washington's base strategy. For example, the base on the island of Diego Garcia is the main strongpoint of the Rapid Deployment Force in the Indian Ocean. About 10 ships are constantly stationed in the vicinity of the atoll. They carry supplies of weapons, ammunition, fuel and food which would allow 12,000 servicemen to carry out combat operations for a month. On the island the runways are being widened and lengthened to take bombers which carry nuclear weapons. Other large military bases of the U.S. brass hats play much the same role as strongpoints for intervention by the Rapid Deployment Force. Let us note that the greater number of U.S. military bases are located in direct proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, primarily in West Europe. For example, there are about 200 major installations in the FRG, whose territory is regarded by the Pentagon as a springboard for aggression.

This policing corps is now almost 200,000-strong. It includes several formations, hundreds of aircraft and dozens of warships. According to the U.S. military press, the number of men in the intervention forces will be doubled over the next 5 years. There are plans to include aircraft carrier groups and new formations of Marines and ground troops. All these preparations continue to be explained by the need to defend U.S. interests many thousands of miles from U.S. shores. The hypocrisy of the Washington militarists is truly boundless.

In addition to expanding and improving the main formations of the corps, the Pentagon is paying great attention to training so-called special assignment detachments, which also belong to the Rapid Deployment Force. What are these detachments? They are special detachments which are sometimes called Green Beret detachments. Their role is to carry out various kinds of subversive and terroristic actions. By using such detachments, the Rapid Deployment Force can destabilize the situation in various regions, support counterrevolutionary forces, carry out intelligence work, commit political murders of progressive leaders of developing countries and other actions of a similar nature.

The U.S. brass hats intend to use the Rapid Deployment Force in accordance with the so-called concept of strategic mobility. This boils down to the ability to rapidly transfer men and equipment from one theater of military operations to another in order to carry out special tasks; put bluntly, to interfere and to carry out the notorious position of strength policy. Declarations by military leaders show that the United States, which has unleashed dozens of local wars and conflicts since World War II, intends to continue using its policing corps as an instrument of violence, intimidation and threats.

Judge for yourself: A U.S. naval armada continues to cruise in the Persian Gulf area; U.S. bombers carry lethal cargoes which can be dropped on those opposing neocolonialism, U.S. dictates and reactionary regimes, and continue to take off from air bases in Somalia, Oman, Egypt, Israel, Kenya and many other countries. All this is described by Washington officials as defense of U.S. interests and action for the sake of freedom. The corps of aggression, constituted by the Rapid Deployment Force, is not just being created. It is not just being formed. It is already operating, presenting a real threat to the peace and security of peoples.

Soviet servicemen have a single, effective answer to all these militaristic actions by the imperialist brass hats -- the raising of military skills, vigilance and combat readiness. The men of the Army and Navy are successfully fulfilling the task set them by the 26th party congress, the task of reliably safeguarding the peaceful labor of Soviet people.

GROMYKO RECEIVES CANADIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL

LD191504 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS -- Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has received today Canada's Deputy Secretary of State for External Affairs De Montigny Marchand, who arrived in Moscow on the instructions of his government and in keeping with the Soviet-Canadian protocol of 1971, for holding political consultations.

During the meeting Andrey Gromyko drew attention to the Soviet foreign policy initiatives aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war, curbing the arms race and at disarmament, preserving and strengthening detente. Mutual readiness was expressed for the development of mutually-beneficial goodneighbor relations between the USSR and Canada, including for an expansion and envigoration of Soviet-Canadian political contacts at various levels.

Further Report

LD192142 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS -- Political consultations along the line of the ministries of foreign affairs of the USSR and Canada were held in Moscow on November 18 and 19.

The Canadian delegation, headed by Senior Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs De Montigny Marchand, was received today by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko.

The main international problems of mutual interest for the sides and also questions of the state and prospects of development of Soviet-Canadian relations were studied in the course of the consultations that passed in a businesslike atmosphere.

BOVIN ON PRC RAPPROCHEMENT POSSIBILITIES

LD211846 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Nov 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer]

[Excerpt] In Asia, although the situation varies from one region to another, being quieter in some places and less so in others, in general the atmosphere seems much more alarming than in Europe. And each one of us understands that the situation in that part of the world, and not only there, depends to a large extent on the nature of Soviet-Chinese relations. This is why the Soviet-Chinese consultations which took place in Beijing 3-29 October attracted great attention throughout the world. For the Soviet side, the consultations were conducted by Deputy Foreign Minister Ilichev; for the Chinese side by his counterpart Qian Qichen. The consultations were held behind closed doors; journalists were not admitted to them, no press conference was held, and so one can hypothesize about the specific content of the consultations, about what was actually said. But let us approach the matter from a different angle. Let us see how the Western press reacted.

The American press wrote a great deal about the talks. Some very sensible opinions were expressed -- for instance, that any stable Chinese Government would be bound to try to establish normal relations with the Soviet Union. But sensible comment like this is rare. Mostly, more alarming tones prevail. Take, for example, THE WASHINGTON TIMES. It quoted Chou En-lai's words of 1963, when he said: If something unusual happens, the Soviet Union and China will stand shoulder to shoulder with each other. Do not forget, said Chou En-lai, that both China and Russia are members of the socialist camp. And even this rather abstract notion of shoulder to shoulder is described by the paper as a nightmare which haunts American strategists today. And there is more: We go on to read in the paper that if detente in Soviet-Chinese relations becomes reality, we and the world as a whole will be faced with a radical military-strategic reorientation. Its significance would even overshadow the realignment which followed the conclusion of the 1939 pact between the Soviet Union and Germany, which paved the way for the beginning of World War II. This is put in a sweeping way and bears little relation to history, but in general it implies the approach that if Moscow and Beijing succeed in agreeing, then world war III would break out. All that remains unclear is whether this means that China will attack Japan, or us, says America. Only this is unclear.

And here is the opinion of another American paper, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES. It calls Soviet-Chinese rapprochement a catastrophe in foreign policy. Why? The paper cites two arguments. First, in the case of a threat to Japan, to South Korea: The countries of Southeast Asia would fall for the temptations of neutralism, and this would make the U.S.' defense of its Pacific borders more difficult. For this paper, America's borders have been extended a long way. And second, the Russians would transfer their forces from east to west and would threaten the NATO countries. Nevertheless, these theories are based on purely imperialist logic: If two states settle their relations, it has to be at the expense of some third state. And indeed, for the Americans, this is not abstract logic.

I remember 1972. That was the first time Nixon flew to Beijing, and the Americans assured us that U.S.-Chinese rapprochement was not in the least directed against the Soviet Union.

But see what Nixon is writing now about those times. I quote a recent article by him in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Nixon says: The main factor which led to our rapproachement 10 years ago -- that is, between China and America -- was alarm about the Soviet threat, and the recognition by us of the circumstance that we had a better chance of containing that threat if we could manage to replace hostility with cooperation between Beijing and Washington. And Nixon concludes: This most important strategic consideration played a dominant part in our dialogue and our relations for the first 10 years. And it is this approach, by which the Americans only need China as a trump card in the anti-Soviet game, which they are now trying to apply in a situation quite different in principle, which one can hardly think is right.

Certain pacifying materials also appear in the U.S. press, along the lines that there is no need to worry because the contradictions between China and the Soviet Union are so great, the gulf dividing them is so wide, that nothing is going to come of this rapprochement. This is how Nixon looks at it. And his argument is an interesting one. He writes as follows: Inasmuch as private enterprise is being reinstated in China, inasmuch as in the economic sense the country is departing from doctrinaire communism, I quote, nothing remains which could bring these two countries back together. This is how they console themselves. Well, let them.

But in other countries, as a rule, the assessments and judgments are less one-sided and are of a more balanced nature. For example, the London FINANCIAL TIMES considers that the process of normalization will take a long time. However, the paper continues, it would be a mistake to describe the talks which have just ended as having ended in failure. On the contrary, there are grounds for asserting that they represent visible progress as part of the gradual thaw in relations between the two communist superpowers. One may even suppose that what is happening now is the end of an era in which China took an implacably anti-Soviet and indisputably pro-American position.

The arrival in Moscow of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's funeral aroused lively comment. True, he is now the former minister, because the other day he was replaced by a new man, Wu Xueqian. But the important thing is not what he said on his own personal behalf but what he said on behalf of the Chinese Government. When he returned to Beijing, Huang Hua commented as follows on his meeting with Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko. He said this: We had a detailed discussion on how to eliminate obstacles and how to facilitate a further advance in consultations between the two countries, and the achievement of significant progress at them. And further: It is expected that the two sides will hold the next round of consultations in Moscow. The sides have demonstrated, Huang Hua said, that they and their top leadership attach exceptional significance to the holding of consultations and to improving bilateral relations. We are optimistic about the prospects for future consultations. The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI even described this as the most epoch-making event of the past 13 years.

This is how the picture looks at present. It looks as though things are getting moving, there is an atmosphere of contacts, exchanges. Anyway, it is quite different from what it was, say, a year ago. But we all understand, comrades, that there are difficulties, many complications of all kinds, hostility, suspicion extending over many years -- that all these are hard to change. And yet, all the same, with an understanding of the fundamental interests of the two socialist states, they have been working and are working for normalization. And this normalization, if it does take place, does not of course threaten anyone. It would benefit the Soviet and the Chinese peoples and the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

U.S. POLITICIANS FEAR USSR-PRC ALLIANCE

OW201103 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Station observer (Yuyiy) commentary: "Washington Is Astounded"]

[Text] Listeners, newspapers and magazines of all countries recently paid particular attention to the question of Soviet-Chinese relations. Please listen to a talk by our station observer (Yuyiy) with regard to this question.

Newspapers of socialist countries and many developing countries satisfactorily point out: There actually exists the possibility of all-round normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. However, the propaganda machine of imperialism thinks otherwise about any improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations. For instance, the Gromyko-Huang Hua talk in Moscow not long ago and the talks between the Soviet Union and China on the question of Soviet-Chinese relations held again in Moscow have made U.S. political personages very unhappy.

Several days ago, the U.S. National Broadcasting Company discussed the question of Soviet-Chinese relations during a broadcast. In the broadcast, the comments given by the U.S. ruling clique on previous and future Soviet-Chinese talks are quite illuminating. The clique alleges that for dozens of years U.S. politicians have feared a Soviet-Chinese alliance and that they do not want to see the Soviet Union and China unite again.

It is not hard to tell why imperialists are unhappy about the possible disappearance of the phenomenon of the Soviet Union and China drifting apart. Imperialists have always wished to split the Soviet Union and China and make the two countries hostile to each other. Imperialists are exercising global anticommunist tactics to seek hegemony in an attempt to maximize their interests by taking advantage of the unsolved question of Soviet-Chinese relations. The possibility of the Soviet Union and China establishing close relations and the prospects of the gradual normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations are like a nightmare to the imperialist strategists.

All listeners, what is heartening is that both the Soviet people and the Chinese people wish to establish normal and mutually beneficial relations between the two countries. The Soviet Union has more than once said that all Soviet proposals made in the past for normalizing relations between the two countries still stand. To reach the goal is not only in the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples but is also helpful to the cause of strengthening peace and international security and in the interests of people of all countries.

RPP: SOLZHENITSYN TRIP MORAL SUPPORT FOR TAIWAN

OW190541 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Glebov commentary: "The Provocative Trip of a Traitor"]

[Text] Obviously everyone in the Soviet Union, as well as in other parts of the world, knows who Solzhenitsyn is: He is a fanatic anticommunist and advocate of autocratic monarchy who was expelled from the Soviet Union several years ago because he was a traitor to his mothlerland. Solzhenitsyn now lives in the West as their house guest, protecting the interests of the rich. The U.S. imperialists have openly used the former Russian writer as an ideological tool in their global anticommunist strategy. Judging from all indications, Solzhenitsyn's recent visit to Taiwan was precisely in such a capacity. The statement he made in Taipei undoubtedly proves that the traitor's trip was planned as part of Washington's hostile policy toward China.

Speaking at the Taipei municipal assembly, Solzhenitsyn repeated the U.S. imperialists' so-called two-China argument, which violates the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China. In lavishing praises on the Chiang Ching-kuo regime, Solzhenitsyn borrowed the anticommunist tactics from the imperialist propaganda arsenal and concocted various rumors against the PRC. This ultra-anticommunist also strongly criticized the United Nations, asserting that by restoring the PRC's legitimate rights the United Nations humilitated itself and made it a mockery of the public. In his speech in Taipei Solzhenitsyn gave his apparent approval to the special relations between the United States and Taiwan. He said that Taiwan was able to maintain its independence because of U.S. military aid and political support. He appealed to Washington to continue its support for the Chiang Ching-kuo regime.

By organizing the trip for the traitor and anticommunist, the imperialists who shelter Solzhenitsyn wanted to give moral support for their proteges in Taiwan. In performing the role of an agent from Washington, Solzhenitsyn tried his utmost to use his eloquent rhetoric to whet the ambition of the tyrant in Tawian for the future.

Needless to say, the Chinese people and public opinion in the world share the view that Solzhenitsyn's trip to Taiwan has once again reminded people of the outrageous hyprocrisy of the U.S. ruling clique that has paid much lipservice to respecting Chinese sovereignty.

STRENGTH OF SOCIALIST UNITY, PRC CONTRIBUTION

OW212058 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] At the memorial meeting for Comrade Brezhnev, held in Moscow's Red Square on 15 November, Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: We will do our utmost to strengthen the great friendship and unity of the socialist countries. In this connection, a commentator of this station writes:

This remark reiterates the consistency and continuity of pursuing the most important course of Leninist foreign policy. The Soviet Union had pursued this policy under Comrade Brezhnev's leadership. This policy confirmed by all the CPSU congresses pays close attention to the socialist friendship and further unity of the fraternal peoples and the further strengthening of cooperation among them in all fields -- from adopting plans for common economic development to taking necessary measures to safeguard their achievements. Socialist countries cooperate with one another on the basis of full equality, comradely mutual aid, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit.

Socialist countries have generally cooperated with one another in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. They have been doing everything possible to prevent a nuclear holocaust. They have been coordinating with one another in formulating and implementing a foreign policy for peace. Being concerned about peace, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have put forward a series of constructive proposals at the current UN General Assembly. They have consistently stood for the liquidation of weapons of mass destruction from the arsenals of various countries and for nuclear disarmament.

Peace is inseparable from socialism. Socialist countries have firmly strived for the development of detente in Europe. Proposals by socialist countries in Asia and other regions also reflect their concern for strengthening peace. Normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations will be a fine contribution to consolidating the foundation for peace and stability in Asia and even in the whole world.

The objective set by the 12 July ad hoc plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow is to ensure the continuity of Leninist domestic and foreign policies while strengthening Soviet economic and defense strength and consolidating peace. The Soviet Union is doing and will do what it can to support the people of various countries who have chosen to build a new society. The Soviet Union highly appraises their internationalist unity.

PRAVDA NOTES BEIJING LANDSCAPING EFFORTS

OW200532 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Greening of Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Nov (TASS) -- The Chinese capital's city authorities are paying heightened attention to planting greenery in Beijing. Nonetheless, BEIJING RIBAO notes, Beijing lags behind many world cities in terms of its level of greenery. The general landscaping plan proposes planting over 5 million more trees in Beijing by 1986 and increasing the area of lawns to 5 million square meters.

MOSCOW ON 'PRINCIPLED' USSR POLICY TOWARD JAPAN

OW201029 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Yuriy Afonin commentary: "The Soviet Union's Principled Foreign Policy Toward Japan"]

[Text] Statements by Soviet leaders and their talks with the chiefs of state and government leaders in Moscow in the past several days have demonstrated to the world the complete continuity of Soviet foreign policy and the USSR's resolve to follow the path pointed to by the decision of the 26th CPSU Congress. These facts on Soviet foreign policy were stressed at the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee at which Mr Andropov was elected general secretary, and were restated most clearly in the speech by General Secretary Andropov at the 15 November memorial services in Moscow. The word from Red Square that the Soviet Union will fight to the end for international detente echoed throughout the world. General Secretary Andropov affirmed that the Soviet Union is ready to cooperate in good faith and on a reciprocal basis with all countries which so desire such cooperation. This completely conforms to the peace-loving tradition and principle of the USSR's Leninist foreign policy and to the decision of the 26th CPSU Congress. It also reflects the keynote of Soviet policy toward Japan.

As is known to everyone, the 26th CPSU Congress gave unequivocal notice that the USSR still wants to have firm, truly good-neighbor relations with Japan. Among peace proposals subsequently made by the Soviet Union were those directly relating to Japan. First the Soviet Union proposed that the plan of the 26th CPSU Congress concerning the planning and implementation of confidence-building measures in the Far East be further developed, and that bilateral deliberations of such confidence-building measures be started -- for example, between the Soviet Union and Japan. It also proposed that the USSR and Japan begin an exchange of views on the conclusion of an agreement on nonuse of nuclear weapons if Japan should reject production and possession of nuclear weapons and their deployment in Japan. Lastly, the Soviet Union affirmed that its proposal for a good-neighborly cooperation treaty with Japan is still valid.

Thus, this year alone the Soviet Union has made a series of important specific proposals, clearly indicating that it wants to have firm good-neighborly relations, reciprocal cooperation and mutual trust. These proposals, if carried out, will place Soviet-Japanese relations on firm foundations and, at the same time, establish broad prospects for their further development in the interests of the two nations. This will also have the effect of accelerating detente and strengthening world peace.

At present, probably no one would doubt the importance of Soviet-Japanese relations (?in the world). Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi met in Moscow on 15 November; it is noteworthy that at this meeting the two noted that development of Soviet-Japanese relations toward good-neighborly reciprocal cooperation is in the interests of the two nations and the strengthening of world peace.

Soviet foreign policy is consistent and does not change. The Soviet Union has always been, and will continue to be, a reliable partner to other countries in the struggle to prevent nuclear war and to strengthen peace, and in the cause of developing reciprocal cooperation.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S.-JAPANESE MANEUVERS

LD200650 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA is commenting today on the joint Japanese-U.S. exercises "Yamato-82", which were recently held on the slopes of Mount Fuji.

The maneuvres "Yamato-82", PRAVDA writes, are noteworthy as the first joint land force exercises of the USA and Japan.

One cannot help noting either that the first exercises of the ground troops of the two states have coincided with a new stage in American-Japanese military cooperation, when Washington and Tokyo have agreed to start a joint training of combat operations, that are not confined to the territory of the Japanese isles alone.

Against this background, the commentary points out, the rumble of artillery at the foothills of Fuji has an alarming and symbolic sounding. Once the volcanic cone of Fuji mount served as the main landmark for the American "Flying Fortresses", which bombed Japanese cities.

After the war, the commentary goes on to say, the mount has become a proving ground for a rehearsal of military adventures against other Asian peoples. It is precisely there, on the northern and eastern slopes of Fuji, that American soldiers underwent combat training before being sent to Korea and later to Vietnam. Brigades of the Marines, which are part of the Rapid Deployment Force, come to the same area from Okinawa for training in "anti-rebel operations."

And now, the newspaper PRAVDA goes on to write, Fuji is becoming a proving ground of a different kind, where the country of the rising sun is becoming a military ally of the USA in conflict with Japan's Constitution. These are no longer staff exercises, nor communication troop exercises. Presently the mount, which is traditionally believed to be Japan's national symbol, is used as a venue for joint military exercises by troops of the two states.

And this is also a symbol, a symbol of the possibility that from an assistant to the USA in its military adventures, Japan may wittingly or unwittingly turn into its accomplice.

PATOLICHEV MEETS WITH JAPANESE JOURNALISTS 16 NOV

OW210931 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] On 16 November, Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev met with Japanese journalists to the Soviet-Japan journalists conference. He discussed with them the present state and future developments of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

PRAVDA'S KITSENKO COMMENTS ON DRA PEACE MONTH

OW220510 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 82 First Edition p 5

[Oleg Kitsenko dispatch under rubric "Our Commentaries": "Desire for Peace and Progress"]

[Text] Kabul [no date published] -- The peace month ended a few days ago with a majestic march in which over 300,000 residents of the Afghan capital took part. It was held in the DRA at the call of the Afghan National Fatherland Front.

The month vividly demonstrated the great commitment of Afghanistan's people to the cause of peace and their invincible desire to travel their chosen course of socio-economic progress. Marches, meetings and rallies in support of the National Fatherland Front appeal in defense of peace were held in all 29 provinces -- at enterprises, in institutions, in educational establishments, in schools and in the most diverse public organizations.

In their speeches and in the resolutions that were adopted the many thousands of participants the marches and rallies angrily condemned the nuclear and conventional arms race unleashed by imperialist forces, headed by American imperialism, and the provocation of military conflicts in various parts of the world. This policy by imperialism, the speakers noted, creates a threat of a world nuclear holocaust and each year swallows hundreds of billions of dollars that ought to be used for the struggle against the young independent states' backwardness and against ignorance, hunger and disease.

The peace month was evidence of the broadest social strata's support for the foreign policy pursued by the PDPA and the revolutionary government and for the progressive transformations. The workers, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia, national traders, clergy and tribes who took part in the month's events stated this everywhere.

Advocating the continuation of the detente process and speaking out in defense of world peace, the participants in the month resolutely demanded and end to imperialism's interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. The meetings stressed that in the last 150 years colonialism and imperialism have brought the Afghan people incalculable calamities. The British colonialists made three attempts to establish their dominance over Afghanistan. Now American imperialism, relying on reaction in the region, has foisted and undeclared war on the Afghan people, sowing death and destruction in their land in futile attempts to prevent the process of revolutionary and socioeconomic transformations taking place in the country.

The participants in the rallies invariably stressed that the revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible and that no forces will be able to prevent the Afghan people from building in their country a new society based on the principles of peace and freedom, progress and justice and fraternity and equality.

IZVESTIYA NOTES AFGHAN FAMILIES RETURNING HOME

OW220524 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report from the "World Today" feature: "Afghanistan: Returning Home"]

[Text] Another (?80) Afghan families have returned home to the southwestern province of Nimruz and the southern county of Khowst, TASS reports.

They had left their homes under the influence of the lying propaganda of tne April Revolution's enemies. The Afghan returnees expressed support for the policy pursued by the DRA Government and the PDPA and stated their readiness to take part with all the working people in building a new society and to defend the April Revolution's gains.

MOSCOW IN HINDI ON U.S. MEDDLING IN PUNJAB

BK201517 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Commentary by (Yevgeniv Yanshev']

[Text] The people of India have expressed their concern over the growing activities of the Punjab secessionists. These elements are demanding the separation of Punjab from India and the establishment of a so-called independent state of Khalistan in its place. Lately, their activities have gained a special momentum. Things have reached such a state that the leaders of the secessionist group are threatening to hold demonstrations on the opening day of the Asian games. They believe that in this way they will be able to harm the democratic institutions and draw the attention of the Western media toward their activities.

Who is providing encouragement to the Punjab secessionist elements? It is well known that their provocative slogans do not draw any kind of response from the local population. The majority of Punjabis want their state to remain a part of India. Recently Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi said that some extremist elements are trying to complicate the atmosphere in Punjab. They claim that the state has become the victim of political and economic discrimination. This is (?contrary) to reality.

Mrs Gandhi said: We seek to establish and develop friendly ties with all nations, but some countries want to see India weak and entangled in domestic strife. The Indian prime minister stated that the Punjab secessionist movement is obtaining encouragement from abroad. Several recent reports have exposed the provocative role of the intelligence agencies of the United States and other Western countries.

Some time back a so-called map of Khalistan was published in London. In this map they included in Khalistan not only Punjab but also some other areas of neighboring Indian states. Was it a drafting error by the British cartographers? No. This provocative map was published at a time when waves of violence were sweeping through Punjab. Most probably the intention of the London rulers was to increase the tension and encourage the bandits of the Khalsa group. After a few days another incident took place at Delhi's Palam Airport, where the airport authorities arrested four Canadian citizens who arrived in Delhi by Pan Am, the American flag carrier. In fact, they were the terrorists belonging to the Khalsa group and their assignment was to instigate subversive activities at the forthcoming Asian games. They were holding Canadian passports. In this connection it can be said that Canada is among those countries which have provided shelter to reactionary Sikh leaders.

America's CIA keeps control of these activities. With funds from the American intelligence department so-called Khalistan consulates were opened in Canada, the United States and Britain. They issued Khalistan passports and currency, trained the terrorists and dispatched them to India.

The magazine INDIA TODAY writes that J.S. Chauhan, a self-styled president of Khalistan who escaped to the United States, sends 1 million rupees each month to Punjab rebels. The money is being used for the enrollment of agents, buying of arms and so forth.

Obviously Chauhan does not provide this money from his own resources. In his own words he has access even to the treasury of the CIA, Defense Department and other American Government offices. It is not difficult to believe that there is an influential group of pro-Chauhan supporters in the U.S. capital, which include Alexander Haig, retired General (Daniel Graham), leader of the American Security Council -- an extremist reactionary organization -- and others. So it is not surprising that the American Administration has given political asylum to Chauhan and refused the extradition of this criminal to India. The Indian Government has more than once registered protests with Western countries, stressing the impropriety of such activities against India being carried out from their soil. The protests, however, have been ignored.

Facts prove that the Western protectors of the Punjab sucessionist group are instigating their slaves to start new anti-Indian agitation. Why do the United States and its collaborators organize such suspicious activities? Replying to this question Indian observers say that some sections want to take advantage of any situation and make India' position unstable.

It is a fact that Indian foreign policy does not parallel American interests and this has been manifested clearly not only in Punjab. The Indian press has stressed on many occasions that the CIA has provided aid to separatist elements in the northeastern region of India and communal forces which started disturbances in Uttar Pradesh recently. In other words, the imperialist forces are trying to obtain the services of all those who could be put up against peace-loving, nonaligned India.

TRUONG CHINH CITED ON SINO-SOVIET TIES

OW210330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 82 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Statement by SRV Delegation Head"]

[Text] Hanoi, 20 November -- Addressing the country's party and state leaders on his return from Moscow, Truong Chinh, head of the Vietnamese party and state delegation, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV State Council, stated: We are convinced that the CPSU and the Soviet people are closely rallying their ranks and are filled with determination to follow the course they followed when L.I. Brezhnev was alive. The CPSU Central Committee plenum which elected Comrade Yu.V. Andropov general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and demonstrated the continuity of the Soviet leadership and the unity and cohesion of the CPSU and the Soviet people gave a worthy response to all manner of hostile inventions.

The presence at the funeral ceremony of numerous high-level foreign delegations, Truong Chinh observed, testifies to L.I. Brezhnev's tremendous international prestige. Even enemies were forced to acknowledge that prestige and to pay respectful tribute to him.

As far as Beijing is concerned, Ulanhu visited the Soviet Embassy and expressed condolences. And you are all well aware what Huang Hua stated before leaving Moscow. The Soviet Union has long held a course toward normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations. This was even admitted by Huang Hua.

But action -- not statements and words -- are the main thing. If a normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations really is achieved and both sides mutually renounce confrontation, that can only benefit the peoples and will allow the Soviet Union to direct greater energies into building the material and technical base of communism. At the same time, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed that the USSR has and will continue to have sufficient strength to counter intrigues by imperialism and reaction, Truong Chinh observed.

From everything that we saw in Moscow we drew profound confidence in the Soviet Union and in its strength and cohesion. I have brought that confidence back from Moscow and I share it with you.

The Soviet leaders, Truong Chinh stressed in conclusion, wished us every success in fulfilling the tasks of building the country. And we know that in all circumstances the Soviet Union and fraternal Soviet people are always with us.

KAMPUCHEAN FUNERAL DELEGATION MEETS WITH ILICHEV

BK190422 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Nov -- Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, had a talk in Moscow on Wednesday, 17 November, with Hun Sen, Kampuchean minister of foreign affairs, who was in Moscow to attend the funeral of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The meeting discussed questions of bilateral relations and some international issues of common interest. It took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

TIKHONOV, GROMYKO GREET SWEDISH COUNTERPARTS

LD200018 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Olof Palme, the Swedish prime minister, a telegram conveying cordial congratulations on his appointment to that office. In a reply telegram the Swedish prime minister expressed cordial gratitude for the congratulations.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, has congratulated Lennart Bodstrom on his appointment to the office of Swedish foreign minister.

MOSCOW VIEWS U.S.-GREEK TALKS ON BASES

LD201432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Reports from Athens show that meetings and demonstrations demanding the immediate closure of American military bases in the country are being held throughout Greece.

The new wave of the popular movement for the closure of American military bases on the country's soil has encompassed all Greece, notes international affairs journalist Eduardo Kovalev. The intensification of the struggle against the American military presence, which in effect constitutes permanent foreign interference in the affairs of Greece, is connected with Greek-American talks in October and November on the fate of the U.S. military bases. The country's central authorities and leftwing political parties have been receiving a host of resolutions in which various public, trade union, women's, youth and student organizations demand the immediate resolution of the bases issue on the basis of consideration for the principles of Greece's national sovereignty.

It is well known that the government formed last year by Andreas Papandreou after the election victory of his party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, promised the electorate that it would insistently strive to achieve the withdrawal of American forces from the U.S. military bases in Greece. However, under constant pressure from Washington, the Papandreou government delayed raising this demand at the talks -- a demand unanimously supported by the Greek people. Finally, during the first round of talks on the bases, which has just ended, the Greek Government, according to Greek Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos, clearly and categorically expounded its position.

After 3 weeks of talks the U.S. delegation left by air for Washington a day or two ago for consultations. No report has been given yet about the contents of the talks, but according to information from Greek sources the talks have not yet reached a stage at which it could be said that a final agreement is already ruled out. This roundabout phrasing contains a pessimistic assessment of the outlook for the talks. It also shows that the United States does not want to move in the direction of meeting the legitimate demands of Greece, is still striving to impose terms for the operation of the bases that are advantageous to the Americans and intends to attempt to perpetuate its military presence on Greek soil.

Judging from everything, however, these attempts are doomed, since the movement that has developed in Greece for the abolition of the American military bases will serve as a powerful lever capable of influencing the course of the talks with the United States and will also become a powerful patriotic stimulus for the Greek Government itself in its struggle to ensure the country's national sovereignty. Prime Minister Papandreou has repeatedly pointed out that unless agreement is reached the American bases on Greek soil will be dismantled.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT USSR

OW200418 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 82 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On Turkish Foreign Minister's Upcoming Visit to USSR"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Ilter Turkmen, foreign minister of Turkey, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in late November this year.

IZVESTIYA ON CASE OF FRG CURRENCY SPECULATOR

PM220811 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 6

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch, unattributed "Postscript": "Speculator and Slanderer"]

[Text] Bonn -- The facts are obvious and undisputed. One evening recently an unknown person was detained in Moscow's Gorkiy Street. He was trying to carry out an illegal currency operation and exchange DM10,000 at an illegal rate. The detained person proved to be Franz Drewer, the Moscow correspondent of the West German news agency DPA. The relevant Soviet laws are well known to foreigners working in the USSR. Drewer, who had been living in Moscow for 4 years, must have known them too. Nonetheless for all that time the correspondent was engaged in currency speculation, flagrantly violating the legal and moral norms of the country where he was living. After a detailed talk the prisoner was freed. He rushed straight to the FRG Embassy in Moscow. There, by all apperances, he was sensibly advised to leave the Soviet Union, since only in that way could the grass grow over this unpleasant affair. And Drewer left for home.

Here, you would have thought, we could close the case and forget the existence of the dishonest journalist, particularly since the chiefs of DPA hastened to get rid of him. Guided by a report from the West German Embassy in Moscow, they decided to dismiss Drewer for an "apparent official misdeamor."

Any decent person would shrink from contact with such a petty operator. But the gentlemen from Springer's DIE WELT have different moral criteria. In their newspaper's pages this operator was suddenly presented to the public in the role of martyr. It seems he "suffered for human rights." On Gorkiy Street, it turns out, Drewer intended to meet with "two Moscow acquaintances" who allegedly wanted to pass on to him information about "forced labor by political prisoners" in the USSR. So why isn't he a hero? Well, why did he need DM10,000 (more than R3,000)? The authors of the article in DIE WELT have found the answer to this too: You see, Drewer intended to buy his wife "a casket and some china." Late in the evening, when the stores are closed on Gorkiy Street?

The knight of Western ideals with the press card in his pocket not only fought, but suffered, and to such an extent that, "because of a serious disruption of his health," he had to consult doctors! Why, in what way was the health of a comparatively young, 42-year-old man affected?

The author of the article has no facts on this score, and he resorts to unseemly tricks. "Drewer is unable to confirm whether or not psychotropic drugs were administered to him during interrogation." Were they administered? The unsophisticated reader remains in ignorance. But a suspicion has been created, he has been misled, disoriented, deceived. Drewer's unseemly actions and the farce launched by his well-wishers on Springer's newspaper are so repulsive that even some West German journalists working in Moscow wince at them. A report from the Soviet capital by the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU correspondent is noteworthy. The article in DIE WELT caused surprise. The fact is that Drewer did not conceal from his colleagues the "infringements of the law which he allowed himself." The story that the correspondent was collecting material about the building of the gas pipeline "contradicts his own earlier stories" about the evening incident on Gorkiy Street. That story was fabricated in the editorial office of DIE WELT, a newspaper which does all it can to discredit USSR-FRG relations, hamper diverse mutually advantageous ties between the two countries and cast aspersions on the cooperation in constructing the main gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. And for these unseemly purposes the newspaper is ready to use the services even of an inveterate currency speculator.

In conclusion it remains to be noted: Over 4 years many FRG press organs and therefore millions of readers have received information about the Soviet Union's life from a criminal speculator. It is not hard to guess what a distorting mirror was provided by the journalistic output of a man with no high opinion of the rules of decency and honor.

[Unattributed "postscript"] After receiving that report from Bonn we contacted the militia organs and familiarized ourselves with some details of this unpleasant affair. The point is that Franz Drewer had been engaged in currency speculation for a long time -- at least, on his own admission, "for 2 years." He carried out his illegal operations with currency speculators and former criminals released after serving their sentences.

With the Soviet rubles he made from illegal speculation in West German marks (the deals took place in the street, in cars, in certain apartments), Drewer bought ancient ikons, jewelry, antiques and furs with a view to subsequently exporting them from the USSR and apparently reselling thn in the FRG at a higher price. Caught red-handed, Drewer, by all appearances, realized his misdemeanor and went to the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Section and acknowledged his guilt. He stated that he "deeply regrets" what he did and begged them to forgive him and adopt no sanctions. He also said that is wife was in the FRG at that time and that he was prepared to leave for home voluntarily at any time.

When the whole story was known to the FRG Embassy in Moscow an FRG spokesman stated that, first, under the criminal code in force in the FRG, criminal proceedings can be taken against West German citizens for crimes committed on the territory of third countries; and second, that Drewer would never return to the Soviet Union. Well, it only remains for us to add that since it is a question of not simply some "incident," but a crime, the Soviet organs of power acted very humanely toward Drewer, Thus West German justice was given the opportunity itself to decide the question of bringing proceedings against Drewer for actions which are undoubtedly contrary to the FRG criminal code too. But for some reason it did not take that opportunity.

Moreover, doubtless on the instructions of blatant ill-wishers who are sickened by the mutually advantageous development of relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union, Drewer is now beginning to engage in vile attacks and juggling the facts. It is putting it mildly to describe these methods as simply unseemly. They represent the brazen, tactless approach of a liar. His patrons ought to think about that. For our part, we can only deplore the fact that such a person held such a responsible post in Moscow -- the post of foreign correspondent.

'OMINOUS' PLAN FOR DIVISION OF LEBANON CONDEMNED

PRAVDA on U.S. Activity

LD210928 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 21 Nov 82

["PRAVDA: Peace, Washington Style" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 2] TASS -- The situation in Lebanon remains untranquil. The Israeli aggressors deliberately heighten tension, PRAVDA stresses.

Nevertheless, the newspaper points out, it was announced in Washington recently that a possibility of progress in the Middle East considerably improved owing to the recent events in the area. It is legitimate to ask: What is meant by "progress" in this case?

At present, the article goes on, the USA is again starting to develop diplomatic activity around the Middle East. The President's personal emissary Philip Habib went there. He has been assigned the task to propel Reagan's notorious Middle East plan in which, as is known, the legitimate rights of the Arab People of Palestine are fully ignored. Mentioned among the U.S. envoy's aims are talks on a withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon. But, as is seen from press reports, Washington is rather concerned with continuing to secure the stay of U.S. Marines in Lebanon under the flag of the disengagement force. "It is not fortuitous that official spokesman of the USR stubbornly keep silent also when they are asked about the time of withdrawal of Israeli troops -- the troops of the aggressor."

Drawing attention to the ominous plan for the division of Lebanon and to the Tel Aviv-elaborated programme for the setting up of new Israeli settlements in the captured Arab lands, the newspaper writes: "What is the reaction across the ocean to this 'progress' of lawlessness and of the trampling of international law? U.S. diplomacy and propaganda have to display indignation and pretend that Israel is about to be called to order. In actual fact nothing of the kind occurs. Washington keeps repeating that the United States and Israel have 'common interests' and that the 'aid' which is given to Tel Aviv will not be cut down by a cent. The United States continues blocking any attempts within the U.N. framework to apply sanctions against Israel and to make it comply with the resolutions of the world community."

Habib's Mission in Lebanon

LD200000 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 19 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Philip Habib, special representative of the White House, has turned up once again in the Near East. He has begun another shuttle operation between Beirut, Tel Aviv and other capitals in the region. It is the same Habib who flashed on to the Near East scene in the hot summer months of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon· the same Habib who paved the way for the U.S. Marines and the U.S. 6th Fleet to the shores of Lebanon, and the same Habib who gave written assurances to the PLO that after its fighters had left Beirut the Israeli Army would not enter the western districts of the city, and that the security of the civilian Palestinian population in the refugee camps would be guaranteed. You will recall that these paper guarantees were trampled upon during the bloody orgy by the mercenaries of the Israeli occupation forces in the camps of Sabra and Shatila in Beirut.

Now Philip Habib is once again in the Near East. This time he is face with a no less complex task; that of ensuring that Washington's course toward Lebanon and the Near East as a whole at this new stage of developments is carried out.

After a summer of combat action, the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote a few days ago, the long winter of difficult talks has come in Lebanon. At issue are the stabilization of the situation in the country, the restoration of the sovereignty of the Lebanese state throughout its whole territory, and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon. This is how the chief aims have been formulated on more than one occassion by both Washington and Beirut, whose official authorities have relied on the United States for a settlement of the Lebanese crisis.

It is evident to any unbiased person that a settlement of this acute crisis depends primarily on the departure of the Israeli occupation forces from Lebanese territory. Recently I spent about 2 weeks in Beirut and was able to observe how events in Lebanon are developing. Prior to the arrival of Philip Habib, the functions of mediator between Lebanon and Israel were carried out by special U.S. representative Morris Draper. He tried without success to make two incompatible things compatible: Israel's expansionist claims and Lebanon's legitimate demands. Tel Aviv is persistently trying to get Beirut to conclude a specific political agreement as payment for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, an agreement which would stipulate special rights and privileges for Israel with regard to the southern border areas of Lebanon. The Lebanese Republic is demanding the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from the country, and has rejected Israeli demands for holding direct talks at the political level.

During the visit to the United States by Amin al-Jumayyil, the new president of the Lebanese Republic, and his talks with President Reagan, it already became clear that the Lebanese Government could not allow itself to sign any separate treaty with Israel. This would do irrevocable damage to Lebanon and its position in the Arab world. Many Beirut politicians and public figures to whom I had the opportunity of speaking stressed that Lebanon cannot travel the Camp David path. This attitude has given rise to unconcealed annoyance in Tel Aviv, which states openly that Israeli forces will not leave Lebanon until it makes concessions on political questions and carries out Israel's main demands.

An how are the Americans behaving? Washington is taking every possible care not even to hint that U.S. pressure could be brought to bear on the Israeli Government. While talks are going on behind the scenes on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon, the Israeli forces are continuing to consolidate their positions in the south of the country in the mountain regions, are bringing fresh reinforcements into the Al-Biqa' Valley, are stirring up internecine strife among various Lebanese national religious communities, and are stepping up their economic penetration of Lebanon. All in all, they are doing everything they can to retain their control over Lebanon, and not only military control, but also economic control.

All this is taking place with the connivance and assistance of Washington. The Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, which starts at the southern suburbs of Beirut itself, exists happily with the U.S. military presence in the Lebanese capital. U.S. Marines and U.S. warships are literally 100 meters away from the frontline Israeli positions. One occupation unfurls into another. White House envoy Philip Habib will now find it easier to carry out his business in Lebanon. His diplomacy is strengthened on the one hand by the U.S. military presence in Beirut, and on the other by the many thousand-strong Israeli force in Lebanon. Draper's mission has become deadlocked. It is as yet difficult to tell what will be the outcome of Philip Habib's talks in Beirut and Tel Aviv. However, one thing is clear: The United States will continue to bring pressure to bear on the Lebanese Government to force it to renounce its sovereign rights, and to impose on it the demands of the two strategic allies, Washington and Tel Aviv.

A report has just come in from Beirut on Philip Habib's arrival there. Today he is to meet with Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Lebanese Republic, and to discuss with him the question of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, as AFP reports.

Israeli Actions in S. Lebanon

LD201150 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Beirut November 20 TASS -- Actions against the Israeli invaders are continuing in various parts of Lebanon. Patriots fired at an Israeli motorized patrol in the south Lebanese city of Sidon yesterday, killing two soldiers and injuring one. This operation was held despite the fact that the strictest security measures had been taken after the explosion in the headquarters of the Israeli administration in the south Lebanese city of Tyre.

Immediately after the attack the Israelis brought additional military units to the city, blocked the streets and started indiscriminate searches and documents checking. Tens of citizens were arrested.

An exchange of artillery fire took place in the Al-Biqa' Valley between Israeli and Syrian troops. The Israeli Army is consolidating its positions at the Baruk Heights in the eastern sector of the valley, where heavy artillery pieces are deployed along the front-line.

The local press reports a tragic episode which took place in the Lebanese village of Ayn B'al near Tyre. Three small children were killed following the explosion of an Israeli bomb made in the form of a doll. The children found this "toy" in the field and brought it home. This is where it exploded. As is known, during Tel Aviv's treacherous aggression against Lebanon last summer, Israeli planes often dropped such "bombs" on Lebanese cities and villages.

UN PASSES RESOLUTION ON PALESTINIAN QUESTION

LD200036 Moscow TASS in English 2332 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Basilets reports:

Despite the fierce resistance of the U.S.-Israeli alliance, the United States [as received] has passed the decisions to give aid to the Palestinian people and to recognize their sovereignty over the national resources of the occupied territories. The resolutions approved following a discussion at the Second Committee (Economic and Financial Questions) of the U.N. General Assembly strongly denounce Israel for its invasion of Lebanon, which did immense damage to the Palestinian civilian population, including numerous human casualties, untold suffering and mass-scale destruction. The U.N. General Assembly is requested to urge governments and international organizations to accord humanitarian aid to the Palestinian victims of the Israeli aggression.

The documents also confirm the inalienable right of the Palestinians to be the masters of the natural resources of the lands captured by Tel Aviv and to control economic activity there. At the same time the measures of the occupation authorities to exploit the human, natural and other resources of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip are ruled illegal.

The Israeli delegation and its backers were particularly angered by the committee's decision to reiterate the right of the Palestinians and the other Arab peoples who had fallen victim to aggression and occupation to full compensation of the depletion of the natural resources of those areas and the damage done to their economies. All the governments, international organizations and corporations are urged not to give assistance in any form to Tel Aviv's efforts in this area.

The committee also voiced its concern for the deterioration of the living conditions of the Palestinian people on the occupied territories. The exercise of the Palestinians' right to self-determination, the committee stressed, is a precondition for their social and economic progress.

Speaking on behalf of the Arab caucus at the U.N., the Moroccan delegate said that the violence unleashed by Tel Aviv in Lebanon indicated its readiness to commit any crime against the Palestinian people. The true goal of Tel Aviv's is annexation of Arab lands rather than peace in the Middle East.

Tel Aviv's policy was also condemned by spokesmen for Tunisia, Libya, Syria, Guinea, and Cuba. The only countries to vote against the resolution on the Palestinian question were the United States and Israel.

KING FAHD ON SUPPORT FOR PLO, ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL

LD221034 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Algiers November 22 TASS -- King Fahd of Saudi Arabia called for the consolidation of the Arab ranks in order to carry out decisions aimed at establishing a just and all-embracing peace in the Middle East. King Fahd, who had arrived here for a visit, said that one absolutely essential condition for such a peace is the realisation of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, especially their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. King Fahd demanded an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon so as to ensure the independence of Lebanon, its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

AL-ASAD SPEECH TO SYRIAN TU CONGRESS REPORTED

LD211712 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Damascus November 21 TASS -- Syria was and remains loyal to the cause of the Arab people of Palestine, the cause of the defence of their lawful national rights, President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic declared at the opening of the 20th congress of the General Federation of Workers' Trade Unions of Syria here. For this, he said, Syria had sacrificed a lot and would spare no effort to ensure the ultimate triumph of the just cause of the Arab nations.

Hafiz al-Asad criticised the policy of the United States which was protecting the aggressor and doggedly counteracting effective sanctions against Israel. Even now that Israel had occupied a large part of the sovereign and independent Arab state of Lebanon, he said, Washington continued to give Tel Aviv military, political and economic aid.

At a time when Zionists were slaying civilians, the United States continued to prattle about human rights. Israeli aggression against Lebanon had become possible only owing to the military and political backing of Washington which had known in advance about the planned Israeli invasion and nudged Tel Aviv into making it.

The Israeli aggression against Lebanon, Hafiz al-Asad said, has failed to attain its aims thanks to the heroism of Syrian Armed Forces, the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces.

In its strugggle against Israel Syria relies on its own resources, the president emphasised, on the national progressive front, on Syria's friends the world over, above all, socialist states with the friendly Soviet Union at the head.

The Syrian president highly praised the quality of Soviet combat equipment used by the Syrian Army. He denied the lies spread by Western propaganda about Soviet-manufactured weapons and said among other things that the Soviet Union's tanks are the world's best.

Tel Aviv, the Syrian president said, is striving for unabashed expansion in the Arab world and for new territorial annexations. It would like to thrust on Arab peoples Israel's individed hegemony. In such a situation we, the Syrian president said, have no other choice but to be ready any moment to repulse the aggressor, to liberate the Arab lands seized by the enemy, and to restore the violated rights.

The Arab nation should rally closer together on the basis of solidarity so as to counter the hostile plans. Those who are opposed to such a move promote the the policy of separate deals and the treacherous course of Camp David, the Syrian president said. Arab people will never follow that road, as it ignores the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and facilitates the establishment of Israeli rule in the Middle East.

Hafiz al-Asad noted that the Syrian people will never agree to a peace based on surrender to Israel. Arab people will carry on their efforts to establish a genuine peace in the region.

SOVIET-SYRIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT ASSESSED

LD202040 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A dam on the big northern river in Syria is being constructed with Soviet assistance. Its waters will irrigate 14,000 hectares of fertile land. A tunnel 450 meters long, through which the river's waters will flow after dam is built, was inaugurated on 19 November. At a conference held on this occasion, Syrian Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah said that thanks to the Soviet Union's sincere assistance, the dream is materializing for Syrian peasants who will obtain new irrigated lands.

Reclamation and irrigation of new lands has great importance for Syria and other Arab countries, as well as other countries of the East in which the number of peasants who do not own land is still great. It is understood that this kind of activity has become one of the most important fields of Syrian-Soviet economic and technological cooperation. The construction of a group of water installations on the River Euphrates was a big step on the road to solving an acute problem. The water installations on the River Euphrates will allow the area of irrigated land in Syria to be doubled. Thousands of peasants have obtained land as a consequence of the irrigation which has been accomplished with Soviet assistance.

It is significant that the Al-Thawrah hydroelectric installations on the River Euphrates in Syria were referred to from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress as the biggest economic project built with Soviet aid in the developing countries. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad described the water installations complex on the River Euphrates as an important symbol of Soviet-Arab friendship.

IRAQI, IRANIAN BATTLE CLAIMS REPORTED

LD211238 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Baghdad November 21 TASS -- An official military spokesman of Iraq in a statement circulated by the INA news agency reported that last night ships of the Iraqi Navy with air support attacked an Iranian oil-loading port on Khark Island in the Persian Gulf. As a result of the operation five oil tankers which were undergoing loading were sunk. Nothing is reported as to the national affiliation of the tankers. All ships and aircraft participating in the attack returned to their bases, the statement points out.

Tehran November 21 TASS -- The latest report by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of Iran has it that five Iraqi aircraft were shot down in the past twenty-four hours in areas of military operations on the Iranian-Iraqi border in air battles and by Iranian air defence gunners. A total of 24 enemy aircraft have been shot down since the latest attack of Iranian troops began, the report says.

Five Iraqi tanks, a lorry with ammunition and several combat vehicles of infantry were destroyed in the western sector of the front.

DANGEROUS IMPACT OF IRAN-IRAQ WAR ASSESSED

NC191406 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[text] As before Washington and its allies are trying to use the escalating war on the Iranian-Iraqi fronts to their own benefit. The United States hypocritically pays lipservice to its so-called impartiality while it actually strives to fan the flames of this conflict and to encourage the leaders of some pro-U.S. regional countries to directly participate in it.

Recently THE NEW YORK TIMES carried an interesting report stating that, in the opinion of NATO representatives, the assistance by Arab nations to Iraq -- not only in the form of money and arms but also in sending fully equipped and trained military units -- has gained great momentum. U.S. politicians believe that the possibilities for Israel to carry out aggressive activities in southwest Asia and in Lebanon increase with the Iran-Iraq war. This is not an opinion without foundation. Some days ago, former U.S. State Secretary Henry Kissinger said in an interview with the French magazine POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE that the U.S. Government is coordinating problems concerning the Lebanese crisis and the Iran-Iraq war within the framework of a common policy. It is clear that the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war weakens the front of steadfastness against Israel's aggressions in the Near East to a great extent and that this is exactly what Israel's mentors on the other side of the ocean want.

They have considered Israel for the role of the gendarme of imperialism in this region where national liberation struggles of nations are further increasing. It should also be noted that only last year U.S. assistance to Israel reached $2.3 billion and this assistance is to increase to $3.2 billion in the near future.

Meanwhile, the United States has increased its pressure on those regional countries that are implementing an independent policy. U.S. President Reagan signed a decree on 3 November renewing state of emergency in U.S.-Iranian relations, declared by Washington 3 years ago. What is meant by this renewal is the continuation of the economic sanctions the United States imposed on Iran.

Some time ago U.S. Ambassador to Morocco Reed bluntly said that the U.S. policy toward its opponents in the East is based on offensive diplomacy and that, in order to ensure U.S. security, this diplomacy depends on a relative military power. These are not only words. On the strength of the instability in the Persian Gulf, which stems from the Iran-Iraq war, and on the pretext of ensuring its vital interests, that is oil interests, the United States has stationed its large armada in this region and in its proximity and it is doing its best to prepare the interfering Rapid Deployment Force. This U.S. war department has now announced the imminent extensive military maneuvers in the proximity of the Iranian borders in which the Armed Forces of Oman and of some other regional countries affiliated with Washington will participate in addition to the U.S. Armed Forces. The leaders of Washington and Tel Aviv rub their hands with joy at the roar of guns and when blood is shed on the front of the Iran-Iraq war.

The Soviet Union's stance on this issue is completely contrary to that of the imperialists. Our country believes that neither Iran nor Iraq benefit from destroying each other's installations, from bloodshed and from weakening their economic bases. Therefore, the Soviet Union always supports the policy that Iran and Iraq solve their conflicts not by war, but at a negotiating table and through peaceful means. The Soviet Union supports the policy that these conflicts should be solved on a just basis acceptable to both sides and to the benefit of both nations.

CONTINUITY OF RELATIONS WITH IRAN STRESSED

NC201758 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] An extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was held on 12 November in Moscow and Yuriy Andropov was unanimously elected CPSU Central Committee general secretary. In a speech Yuriy Andropov said that he will do his best and use his knowledge and experience to ensure the continuity of all the Leninist domestic and foreign policies that were implemented while Leonid Brezhnev was alive.

The basis of these policies were laid 65 years ago when our country's workers overthrew the rule of exploiters and started constructing the world's first socialist country. In the international field, the Soviet Union pursues a policy based on ensuring a just peace, friendship between nations and the expansion of cooperation based on equality. The Soviet Union places this policy opposite the policy of aggressive wars and putting nations in bondage that the imperialist governments pursue.

The founder of the Soviet Union and of the Communist Party, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, told the first Iranian delegation that visited Moscow 60 years ago that the Eastern policy of the Soviet Union is the complete opposite of the Eastern policy of the imperialist governments. Pure friendship and nonintervention in your country's domestic affairs, which are the opposite of the imperious and plundering policy of the imperialists, form our country's policy. The formation of the first socialist country in the immediate proximity of Iran and its increasing strength positively affected Iran's contemporary history.

In recent years, the Soviet Union assisted in the success of the Iranian people's struggles which led to the downfall of the shah's despotism and the imperialists' supremacy in your country. While confronting the efforts by the United States and other imperialist countries to crush the newly established Islamic republic, the Iranian people always feel the support of their northern neighbor and other socialist countries.

After the victory of the 11 February revolution, the West took measures aimed at halting Iran's production units which, in some way or another, were connected with imperialist companies, while the Soviet Union and other socialist countries did their best so that not only would the units of Iran's national economy built with their assistance continue to operate successfully, but also so that these units would be able to increase production. As an example, we can say that the output of the Esfahan steel mill and the Arak machine plant have increased and new grain elevators and turbine generators are becoming operational one after the other. By declaring an economic siege on Iran, the United States and its allies tried to isolate your country. But the Soviet Union immediately welcomed Iran's request for transit agreements. As a result, the commodities Iran needed started being transported via our country's trains and waterways. Thus, the economic siege failed.

Everyday events show that the Iranian policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries is completely opposite that of the United States and imperialism. Some days ago, talks were held in Moscow between Soviet and Iranian representatives on the joint use of the water and energy resources of the Aras, Atrak and Tajan border rivers. These talks were an important step in the further transformation of the Soviet-Iranian border into a border of peace and beneficial cooperation based on good-neighborliness.

Meanwhile, the United States and its allies are trying, wherever they can and as much as possible, to intensify the tension on Iran's borders. To achieve this goal, they are stationing the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force near your country's borders, setting up military bases and conducting provocative military maneuvers. Under these circumstances, those who are opposed to friendship between the Soviet and Iranian peoples and who are uselessly trying to calumniate against the Soviet Union's policy of good-neighborliness, to equate the Soviet Union and the United States and to spread fabrications about an imaginary collusion between the two superpowers, are facing a very difficult situation because events refute their fabrications and calumnies.

The Soviet Union is also seriously determined to pursue its Leninist foreign policy in the future. CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Andropov said at the mourning ceremony in Moscow's Red Square: We will maintain and expand our solidarity and cooperation with nations that have been liberated from colonialist oppression as well as our solidarity with nations struggling toward national independence and social progress.

SHULTZ MEETS WITH EL SALVADOR FOREIGN MINISTER

OW200428 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[From the "World Today" feature]

[Text] (TASS) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has had negotiations in Washington with the foreign minister of the puppet Salvadoran regime Fidel Chavez Mena. As observers noted, they discussed coordination of joint actions in suppressing the national liberation movement, which is broadening in El Salvador. In Washington they are alarmed by serious defeats which the Salvadoran military recently suffered as a result of actions of insurgent forces.

There is every indication, commentaries stress, that the dictatorial regime will apparantly not be saved neither by American "aid," which amounted to more than $226 million this year, nor the presence of American "advisers."

BOOK OUTLINES SOVIET-CUBAN MILITARY COOPERATION

PM191617 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Nov 82 p 3

[APN military observer V. Morozov interview with Army General I.N. Shkadov: "Brotherhood in Arms"; date and place not specified -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] A Book entitled "Courage and Brotherhood" (footnote: "Muzhestvoi i Bratstvo". Under the editorship of I.N. Shkadov, P.A. Zhilin, T. Bornot, L. Pubillones and V.V. Volskiy. Moscow, Military Publishing House, 1982) which recounts the history of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba in the military building sphere has been published in the two countries. At the same time preparations are drawing to a close in Cuba for its publication in Spanish. The joint monograph has been prepared by the USSR Defense Ministry Institute of Military History, the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] center for military history and the USSR Academy of Sciences Latin America Institute. The book contains a message "to Soviet and Cuban readers" by Army General Raul Castro, Cuban FAR minister.

At the request of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA'S editorial board, twice Hero of the Soviet Union Army General Ivan Nikolayevich Shkadov, one of the book's editors and deputy chairman of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society, described the Soviet and Cuban historians' new academic work and his work in Cuba in a conversation with APN military observer V. Morozov. In the mid-sixties he was in charge of a group of Soviet military experts in Cuba and main consultant to the Cuban FAR Ministry.

[Question] Ivan Nikolayevich, what was the main aim pursued by the creators of the book?

[Answer] We were trying to show the history of the birth and development of Cuba's FAR and the friendship and combat cooperation between the peoples and armies of the Soviet Union and Cuba. The monograph portrays the formation and development of Soviet-Cuban friendship, the building of the Cuban Army and its combat cooperation with the Soviet Armed Forces and reveals the just character of Cuba's military assistance to countries struggling for national and social liberation. In preparing the work, hitherto unpublished documents were used from the USSR and Cuban archives. The book contains a wealth of factual material for the patriotic and internationalist education of Soviet and Cuban working people and for all the peoples of the socialist community.

Each of us entrusted with work in Cuba as military experts will read with pride for his comrades the words addressed to us on behalf of the Cuban people by Comrade Raul Castro, that great friend of the Soviet Union.

[Question] Ivan Nikolayevich, tell us about the years you worked in Cuba. What do you particularly value and remember?

[Answer] That is difficult. Is it possible in a short interview to describe that multifaceted activity which befell the Soviet experts? Or those Cuban comrades in arms with whom we had occasion to work during those years? However, if we are talking about the main thing, I would like to speak of the profound and sincere friendship between the Soviet and Cuban servicemen at all levels and the vivid manifestation of socialist internationalism in practice.

I cannot forget the desire of all our Soviet experts to transmit their knowledge and experience and to teach their friends as quickly and as well as possible how to master modern equipment and weapons and the military art, and without exaggeration I would speak to the Cuban comrades' persistent striving to master military matters as quickly as possible.

It is with a sense of great gratitude that I recall our Soviet military experts and leading workers whose work I had occasion to direct at that time. It is hard to list all all their names but one thing can be said about each of them: They worked selflessly, sparing neither effort nor time.

[Question] What are the Cuban FAR like? How can they be characterized?

[Answer] I would like to quote the words of "Courage and Brotherhood": "In the years since the historic landing from the Granma of a detachment commanded by F. Castro, the Cuban people have completed the revolutionary feat of creating Cuba's FAR -- the first socialist-type Army in the Western Hemisphere." "'During the development of the revolutionary process,' the first Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress noted, 'the insurgent Army was transformed into the mighty FAR -- the pride of our people and our party'.... "Thanks to the tireless concern of the PCC, selfless assistance of the socialist countries headed by the USSR, servicemen of the FAR, patriots and internationalists, educated in a spirit of devotion to the party and the people, have everything necessary to reliably defend their socialist motherland."

The basis of Cuba's Armed Forces now is the Ground Forces. They include motorized, tank, artillery and engineering units equipped with modern tanks, armored carriers, guns, automatic weapons and diverse engineering, transport and other equipment. This makes them mobile and maneuverable. The Air Defense and Air Forces are armed with modern fighters, antiaircraft missile complexes and artillery and radar equipment. The Navy comprises warships as well as coastguard, observation and warning units and subunits, and, Of course, the priceless asset of well-trained command, political and technical cadres selflessly devoted to the socialist motherland....

[Question] Bourgeois propaganda has made considerable efforts to distort the history of the creation of the FAR and their cooperation with the socialist countries' armies. These attacks assumed a particularly fierce character after Cuba's internationalist assistance to Angola, Ethoipia and certain other states. What factual material is there in the new book that can be used to unmask our ideological opponents' slander?

[Answer] The entire contents of "Courage and Brotherhood" are geared toward establishing historical truth. On the basis of many facts it will help readers to unmask in a well-argued way any fictions about Cuba's Armed Forces and their combat cooperation with the socialist countries' armies.

BEGINNING OF CPSU CC PLENUM REPORTED

LD220916 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow: In the Kremlin this morning the regular autumn plenum of the CPSU Central Committee began, at which Yuriy Andropov delivered his first report as general secretary of the Central Committee. The new Soviet party chief formulated the main tasks of the leadership and organization of the CPSU and the directions of development of Soviet society in the period ahead.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum should have been held last Monday, but owing to the death of the head of party and state, Leonid Brezhnev, it was postponed.

At this session the CPSU Central Committee will approve the candidate for chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium proposed by the Politburo.

Both today's CPSU Central Committee and tomorrow's USSR Supreme Soviet are to explain the proposals of the state plan and budget for next year.

Andropov Plenum Address

AU221458 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Let us first hear a report on the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Branko Stosic, TANJUG Moscow correspondent, reports:

Addressing the domestic and world public from the rostrum of today's plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the new head of the Soviet party particularly emphasized the need for changing the attitudes toward fulfilling the tasks of internal development.

His speech, which is assessed in the first domestic reactions as a programmatic speech, calls attention precisely to all shortcomings and weaknesses in practice and, at the same time, calls for a turn in fulfulling obligations at all levels, ranging from the grass roots to the top. Such a direct appeal [direktno obracanje] has not been heard in the Soviet practice for a long time and for this reason it is evoking a great response among the political and the broadest public here.

Andropov announced for the first time that the plans for this year and last year have not been fulfilled and that, despite the economic results, the achieved level of productivity and development is unsatisfactory. He calls for the creation of the necessary conditions for a wider participation of the working masses in managing the affairs of the state and society, as he said, for the further development of socialist democracy in the USSR.

Determining the draft state plan and budget of the USSR for next year, the Central Committee will emphasize, as their main characteristic, the efforts to improve the standard of living, that is, care for the Soviet man, as Andropov put it.

The new Soviet leader also pointed out that there are many decisions, but they are not being fulfilled; that the country's problems are complex and great, but that the CPSU has the strength to solve them.

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION TO BEGIN 23 NOVEMBER

LD202352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2304 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] The registration of deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet who are arriving for the session of the 10th convocation of the supreme organ of state power is starting in the Kremlin today. The opening of the session will take place at a joint session of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of nationalities on 23 November at 1000 Moscow time [0700 GMT]. A session of the Council of Elders of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet will take place tomorrow, 22 November, at 1800 [1500 GMT] in the Kremlin.

Preview of Session

LD201104 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS -- TASS commentator Petr Lindin writes:

The scheduled session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is to open in the Kremlin next Tuesday to sum up the results of implementation of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1982 and examine the USSR's draft plan and budget for 1983.

The draft documents, which will become law after they are adopted by the Supreme Soviet, have been prepared as a result of long and painstaking work done by many organizations and teams of experts. The first versions of the draft state plan of the USSR for 1983 were prepared at the USSR State Planning Committee on the basis of the draft branch plans and targets of the five year plan (for 1981-1985). A preliminary discussion of these documents was held at preparatory commissions of both chambers of the Supreme Soviet. The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities formed 16 such commissions including deputies, prestigious planning experts and top executives of the branches of the national economy of the USSR as well as workers, who now comprise half of all deputies of the highest authority of state power in the USSR.

After an all-round discussion and making amendments and additions, the preparatory commissions sent the draft plan and budget of the USSR to the permanent commissions of the Chambers of the Supreme Soviet. The plan-budgetary and branch commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities examined the documents way back in October and adopted pertinent recommendations on them.

The deputies of the Supreme Soviet, who will examine the draft plan and budget next week, have familiarized themselves with these documents in advance and have enough time to prepare their remarks or additions to them. In conformity with the procedure in effect, these remarks can be tabled either in the course of the debate at the session of the Supreme Soviet, or in writing. Only after all the remarks of the deputies are weighed and considered, the draft documents will be put to vote.

The order of drafting, discussion and adopting of important state acts, which is in force at the USSR Supreme Soviet, ensures their broadest discussion. And this, in its turn, contributes to the adoption of such decisions, which equally accord with the interests of the USSR as a whole and each individual national republic of this country.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS CONCLUDE MEETINGS

LD201616 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] The final meetings of the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers took place in Moscow today.

They heard commission reports on the results of a preliminary consideration of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the country's state budget for 1983. The participants at the meetings approved conclusions on the plan and budget commission and other standing commissions, which will be delivered at the session by the chairmen of the plan and budget commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

On the same day, there were meetings of the legislative proposals commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. They discussed and approved the draft law on the USSR state border, which has been submitted for the Supreme Soviet's consideration by the USSR Government. The commissions also discussed the question of observance of legislation directed at ensuring the safekeeping of national economic goods during transportation by rail.

Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Stautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Shitikov and Ruben, chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Terebilov, USSR minister of justice; Fedorchuk, chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security; the heads of a number of ministries and departments; and senior functionaries of party and state organizations took part in the work of the commissions.

CPSU CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION MEETS 22 NOV

LD221318 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Nov (TASS) -- A meeting of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission took place here today.

A statement was made at the session of by Gennadiy Sizov, chairman of the commission, on the activity of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission in 1982. He noted that the CPSU Central Auditing Commission has continued, as before, to base its activity on the CPSU Charter and to devote its main attention to auditing the speed and correctness with which the central organs of the party, the banking department [kassa] and enterprises of the CPSU Central Committee carry on their business. A considerable part of the work of the CPSU Auditing Commission was devoted to helping the auditing commissions of local party organizations.

The CPSU Auditing Commission continued to exchange work experience with the auditing commissions of fraternal communist and workers' parties.

The plan of work for the CPSU Central Auditing Commission in 1983 was examined and approved at the meeting.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES TO ANDROPOV REPORTED

LD191852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] In connection with his election as general secretary of the CPSU, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov has received numerous telegrams and letters of sincere congratulation from communist party central committees, presidiums of the supreme soviets and the councils of ministers of union republics, kraykoms and obkoms of the CPSU, other party and administrative bodies, trade union and Komsomol organizations, public organizations, party veterans, numerous labor collectives, figures from science and culture, servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy and individual citizens of the Soviet Union. They contain wishes for great success in his work in the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Telegrams of congratulations and wishes for success have arrived from the leaders of communist and workers' parties and heads of state and government.

Congratulations have been expressed by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Janos Kadar, Erich Honecker, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Nicolae Ceausescu, Gustav Husak, Fidel Castro, Yumjaagyn Tsedenbal, Le Duan, Kaysone Phomvihan, Kim Il-sung, Mitja Ribicic, Heng Samrin, Marchais, Mies, Hall, Cunhal, Berlinguer, Corvalan, Faria, Arismendi, McLennan and Kashtan.

Congratulations have also arrived from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, the Communist Party of Luxembourg, the Communist Party of Israel, the Communist Party of Ireland, the Communist Party of Malta, the Communist Party of Bolivia, the United Socialist Party of Mexico, the Communist Party of Honduras, the United Party of Haitian Communists, the Guadaloupe Communist Party, the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia, the Communist Party of Ecuador, the Jordanian Communist Party, the Communist Party of El Salvador, the Palestinian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Japan.

Congratulations have been received by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Council and premier of the PDRY; Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia; Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council; Didier Ratsiraka, chairman of the National Front in Defense of the Revolution, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine; Sorsa, chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Finland; and Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan.

Congratulations have been sent by the following heads of state and government: Indira Gandhi of India, Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic, Saddam Husayn of the Republic of Iraq, Sassou-Nguesso of the People's Republic of the Congo, Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Husayn Ibn Talal of Jordan, Chadli Bendjedid of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah of Kuwait, Amin al-Jumayyil of the Republic of Lebanon, and others.

Andropov Expresses Gratitude

LD201515 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Cordial gratitude: Yuriv Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has written a letter that says:

I cordially thank the party and state organs, soviet and public organizations, labor collectives of enterprises, institutions, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, educational establishments, servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy, party veterans and all Soviet citizens who have congratulated me on my election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

I express profound gratitude to foreign friends and comrades, heads of state and government, public figures and statesmen of foreign countries who have sent me their congratulations.

BREZHNEV FAMILY VOICES THANKS FOR CONDOLENCES

LD212148 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev's family has addressed a letter to the newspaper PRAVDA. The letter says: "Let us, dear comrades, convey profound gratitude through your newspaper to the organisations and many thousands of people in this country and abroad who sent us condolences on our heavy loss -- the death of our dear and unforgettable Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The respect they showed for the bright memory of Leonid Ilich supported us on those grievous days.

The Brezhnev family."

PRAVDA ARTICLE COMMEMORATES SUSLOV BIRTHDAY

OW210058 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 82 First Edition p 3

[Article by V. Katin: "A Steadfast Fighter for Communism"; subtitled "On the 80th Anniversary of M.A. Suslov's Birth"]

[Text] The life of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and of the international communist movement, was a life filled with intensive work and great deeds. He devoted it entirely to the struggle for the triumph of communism.

M.A. Suslov was born 21 (7) [figure in parenthese in czarist era date] November 1902 in Shakhovskoye village in what is now Pavlovskiy Rayon Ulyanov Oblast, into a poor peasant family. From his early years he knew the hard life of an indigent grain grower -- a life of care and adversity -- and from childhood he learned that the supreme values in life [na zemle] are people and their honest, conscientious labor. He was not yet 15 when Great October shook Russia and roused the multimillion-strong masses of the working people to their historic act of creation and to active participation in the struggle for the triumph of a new social system -- socialism. Mikhail Suslov took a most direct part in that struggle: He worked on a committee of poor peasants [kombeda] (1918-1920) and in the Khvalynskaya District Komsomol organization.

This is what he himself recalled in later life about the start of his conscious life path: "My generation is the generation of Soviet people whose world outlook and life stance were formed under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The son of a poor peasant, I learned the science of life at a time when the revolution, which had just been accomplished, had thrown off the age-old yoke and working people had begun to decide their destiny for themselves.

"It was at precisely that time, in those difficult years which were nevertheless illuminated by the light of great transformations, that as a young man I made the most important choice of my life -- I became a Communist." That was in 1921.

At that time Vladimir Ilich Lenin's appeal -- to study, study and study again -- had gone deep into the hearts and minds of young fighters for communism. Never before in history had there been such a thirst for knowledge as in those early postrevolutionary years. Tens, hundreds of thousands of young Soviet people went to school, and M.A. Suslov too went to Moscow to study.

In 1924 M.A. Suslov graduated from the Prechistenskiy Workers' Faculty and in 1928 from Moscow's G.V. Plekhanov Institute of the National Economy. His studies continued at the "Red Professors" economic institute, and his studies there were combined with lecturing at Moscow University and at the Industry Academy.

The young "Red professor" performed propaganda work, led propaganda circles in the capital's enterprises and took an active part in the struggle against the Trotskiyites and other splittists of the right and "left" persuasions. In those years M.A. Suslov was formed as a party worker and organizer of the Bolshevik, Lenin type.

In 1931-1934 M.A. Suslov worked in the apparatus of the All-Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) [ACP (B)] Central Control Commission and in the People's Commissariat of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate, and later in the USSR Soviet of People's Commissars Soviet Control Commission. In 1937-1939 he was section chief and later secretary of Rostov Obkom. In 1939 the party promoted him to the first secretaryship of Stavropol ACP(B) Kraykom, where his talent as an organizer and leader developed and strengthened even further. In 1941, at the 18th all-union party conference, he was elected a member of the Central Committee, within which he worked for the rest of his life.

In the Great Patriotic War years M.A. Suslov contributed his bit [lepta] to victory over the enemy: He was a member of the Caucasus Front Northern Group of Forces Military Council and chairman of the Stavropol Kray Partisan Detachments Headquarters. After the war ended, as head of the Party Central Committee Bureau for the Lithuanian SSR, he led the tremendous work of restoring the war-damaged economy and implementing socialist transformations in Lithuania.

From 1946 M.A. Suslov worked in Moscow, at the party Central Committee. From 1947 until the end of his life he was a Central Committee secretary. In 1952-1953 and 1955-1966 he was a member of the Presidium and from 1966 a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

As head of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet for many years, he took an active part in elaborating and implementing the CPSU's and the Soviet state's Leninist foreign policy. His role in the struggle to consolidate the unity of the international communist movement on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to expand and strengthen our party's ties with all detachments of the world revolutionary and national liberation movement is universally known.

As one of the outstanding leaders of the party and the state, M.A. Suslov took an active part in the theoretical elaboration and practical solution of the problems of the socialist economy, of improving the new social relationships and of the working people's communist education.

A subject of particular concern to M.A. Suslov was the creative elaboration and practical implementation of Leninist teaching on the party's leading role in socialist society. His efforts contributed greatly to further increasing its prestige, to strengthening its ties with the masses, to expanding the party organizations' militant capability and to improving the forms and methods of party leadership in all aspects of social life.

M.A. Suslov repeatedly emphasized that the party is capable of fulfilling its historical role only when it is guided by the theory of Marxism-Leninism and when it constantly enriches and develops that theory taking account of changing conditions, of practical experience in the struggle and of the creative work of the multimillion-strong masses of working people. "Close links with the historical experience of millions of people and tireless creative quest," he observed, "are what distinguish the thought of Marx, Engels and Lenin and what make the teaching they created the most influential political and spiritual force of modern times."

The cause of Marx and Lenin, the cause of October, the cause of communism is invincible because it accords with the progressive trends in the historical process and with the working people's interests, scientifically recognized and embodied in the policy of the party of Communists.

"The main feature of the CPSU's activity as a party of scientific communism," M.A. Suslov observed, "is THE ORGANIC COMBINATION OF THE THEORY OF MARXISM-LENINISM WITH THE REVOLUTIONARY PRACTICE [capitalized passage printed in boldface type] of the working class and with the historical creativity of the people's masses." Concern for the tireless development of revolutionary theory, for the practical utilization of its achievements in the practice of communist building and for the formation of Soviet people's Marxist-Leninist consciousness constitutes one of the most important features of M.A. Suslov's multifaceted activity. "Today, more than ever before," he said, "it is urgent for party cadres, all Communists and also increasingly broad circles of the working people to address themselves directly to the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin, wherein the fundamentals of our revolutionary science reside. It is a question -- I want to stress this -- of profound and thorough study of and propaganda on them, and not of a cursory and superficial acquaintance with individual tenets from the classic works of Marxism-Leninism."

M.A. Suslov devoted a lot of attention and energy to the concept, elaborated by the CPSU, of developed socialism, which he rightly considered one of the major achievements of creative Marxism-Leninism and the necessary theoretical and methodological foundation for resolving the problems engendered by Soviet society's entry into the long and historically necessary stage of establishing a communist formation. The processes taking place in mature socialist society and the course of events in the world arena, M.A. Suslov observed, confront revolutionary thought with complex new tasks and demand consistent development and enrichment of all the component parts of Marxist-Leninist theory, philosophy, political economy and scientific communism. M.A. Suslov formulated many theoretical tenets revealing the characteristic features of a society of developed socialism.

M.A. Suslov's services to the party and the Soviet land are great; and those services were highly appreciated: He was twice awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and had conferred on him many orders and medals of the USSR and the fraternal countries of socialism. High political, professional and human qualities were characteristic of M.A. Suslov: Boundless devotion to the cause of October, socialism and communism, concern for the good of the people, modesty, tremendous attentiveness to people, and straightforwardness.

M.A. Suslov's great, hard and wonderful life is an example of selfless service to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism.

IZVESTIYA CONTRASTS SOCIALISM, WESTERN DEMOCRACY

OW220224 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 3

[E. Kuzmin article: "Democracy of Creation"]

[Text] By ensuring the transfer of power into working people's hands and the dominance of socialist production relations, the Great October Socialist Revolution promoted the assertion of just political principles and broad civil rights and freedoms. "We assert," V.I. Lenin pointed out, "that the Soviet revolution gave a stimulus without precedent in the world to the development of democracy in both depth and breadth, and democracy precisely for the working people and the masses oppressed by capitalism -- therefore democracy for the huge majority of the population, and therefore socialist democracy (for the working people) in contrast with bourgeois democracy (for the exploiters, the capitalists and the rich)."

The 60th anniversary of the USSR demonstrates with new force socialism's historic achievements and the unbreakable interconnection between the blossoming and rapprochement of all the nations and nationalities of the land of the soviets and the deepening of socialist democracy.

"It has been proved from the USSR's experience that the more widely socialist democracy is developed and the more democratic the country's life is, the greater the force of the voluntary mutual attarction among working people of all nations and nationalities is," the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR emphasizes.

"Unlike bourgeois democracy, which merely formally proclaims nations' equality of rights, socialist democracy reliably defends social and national interests and working people's rights. It creates for each person real opportunities for increasingly broad and direct participation in managing the affairs of the state and society."

Socialism's successes and the triumph of people's power, which is one of the main motive forces of social progress, evoke feelings of impotent malice in our opponents and generate torrents of lies about the Soviet political system. With the support of various apostates from Marxism, capital's ideologists try to create the impression that democracy is something that does not exist in the socialist countries and that Marxism-Leninism is a theoretical obstacle in the way of its development. The "total bureaucratization of political relations" is often ascribed to real socialism and the artificial and demagogic dilemma of "freedom or power" is foisted on people.

The grim unemployment affecting millions of people, racism and reactionary nationalism, serious difficulties associated with education, medical treatment and the obtaining of housing, the constant growth in the cost of living, the brutal suppression of dissidence and the cult of violence and fear are by no means a complete list of the incurable ills corroding contemporary bourgeois society. And the fewer positive elements there are in their countries' domestic situation, the greater the temptation for Washington and certain Western capitals to slander others, to array themselves in the false garb of defenders of "human rights" in other people's homes and to deliver lectures in a magisterial tone on "good manners" in questions of the organization of political life and democracy.

Our ideological opponents are particularly zealous in attacking the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist vanguard in the socialist society and accuse the communist and workers parties of "usurpation" and of wanting a "one-party dictatorship." The heralds of anticommunism and opportunists would like to shatter discipline and cause anarchy in various spheres of economic and sociocultural building, to destroy the party's organizational structure and to deprive socialism's political system of its firm prop and its main vital center. These are futile and hopeless attempts!

The enemies of the new system immediately issued a provocative appeal entitled "For Soviets Without Communists," seeing party leadership, not without reason, as one of the main sources of the Soviets' strength. Understandably, with the transformation of the soviets into organs of state power after the victory of October, specific forms of cooperation between party and soviet organs were developed and implemented in practice. What remains immutable here is the principle of the Communsit Party's leading role -- an inalienable condition of the successful functioning of socialism's political system and of the resolution of the broad and diverse tasks of creating the new society.

This is perfectly natural: First, the party concentrates and expresses in political decisions the requirements of all classes and social groups, nations and nationalities and different generations of Soviet society and the vital interests of the whole people; second, the party is a model of democratism in its own internal organization and activity, collegiablity and compliance with Leninist norms of leadership. Both the anarchic indiscipline that some people sometimes portray as democracy and bureaucratic centralization that curbs communists' initiative and activeness are equally dangerous for the Marxist-Leninist vanguard.

Relying on tremendous political experience, the CPSU resolutely implements its general line of development, seeing its vocation "as being not to reflect the average state of the masses but to lead the masses in its footsteps." To this end it implements great organizational and ideological work and cadre policy, monitors the fulfillment of the decisions that are taken and combats influences alien to the cause of communism. The point of the party's entire work is to lead on the basis of profoundly scientific principles the process of erecting the edifice of the communist society and to develop the masses' initiative and activeness in every possible way.

The Soviets of people's deputies, which operate under the party's leadership, have an exceptionally important place here. The truly popular meaning and strength of the Soviets lies in the fact that they are formed from representatives of the working people whom the masses freely elect and can remove at any time; they concentrate in their hands not only legislative power and monitoring of the execution of laws but also the direct implementation of those laws; they ensure close contact with the most varied professions and mobilize tens and tens of millions of working people to participate independently in the management of the state. The soviets currently have 2.3 million deputies, who are constantly helped by an aktiv of over 30 million. What is of great significance is the fact that in each election around 50 percent of the deputies voted in are new. Thanks to this in the last 20 years alone over 20 million people have passed through a wonderful school for acquiring state experience in the soviets.

By contrast, bourgeois representative organs are out of touch with the people and oppose them. Deputies' accountability to their voters is rejected on principle by the "Western democracies" on the pretext of concern for parliamentarians' "independence," although it is well known what dirty and cynical forms pressure from the monopolies and corporations on particular deputies sometimes assumes, turning them into open servants of capital. At the same time the true democratism of the socialist representative system lies in the fact that the voters can monitor the deputies' activity.

The USSR Constitution and the law on the status of deputies oblige the people's chosen representative systematically to report back to the voters and to brief them on their own work and the work of the soviet. At election meetings voters give the candidates their instructions, collective missions, as it were, in accordance with which new transport lines, hospitals, schools, stadiums, libraries and trade and consumer service enterprises are constructed. For instance, during the local soviet elections in 1980 organs of power adopted 796,000 instructions for execution, and over 75 percent of them had been fulfilled by the beginning of 1982.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums and the resolutions on questions of improving planning, ideological education work and other questions direct the soviets toward increasingly broad and active participation in economic life and open up before them great new opportunities to exert substantial influence on the development of the economy and culture. They must work persistently on implementing the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR formulated by the congress and the Food Program. Soviet organs' most important tasks are to organize comprehensive economic and social development on their territories, to improve the utilization of production reserves in every possible way, to step up the policy of thrift, to combat negligence and waste and to strengthen discipline, legality and law and order.

The multifaceted activity of trade union, youth, women's and other public organizations and the consistently increasing initiative of labor collectives help reveal and implement the will of the people's masses. Around 6 million members of standing production conferences (65 percent of them are workers) and 14.5 million trade union activists are currently taking part in production management in the USSR. Each year production conferences submit 1.5 million proposals whose implementation helps improve the production process and working conditions and yields an appreciable economic effect.

The 9.9 million people's control workers guard state order and legality. Over 8 million people are members of the volunteer militia detachments for the protection of public order. All this inculcates in working people the sense of being masters of production and of their country and develops in them the skills of management activity.

The idea of "political pluralism," currently so popular in the West, has no application in conditions of real socialism. Here there is no objective basis for the various kinds of "pluralist models," and any attempts to artificially implant them would mean a return to political forms jettisoned by history. At the same time what operates in conditions of socialism is a well-oiled, smooth mechanism that has been brought into being by the masses' historical creativity and fully ensures the expression of the interests and the political representation of society's various classes, strata and social and professional groups and all nations and nationalities.

If a social system fetters the people's initiatives and debars them from real participation in exercising power, it cannot be regarded as democratic, no matter what outwardly attractive garb it is clothed in. The bourgeoisie makes extensive use of purely formal democracy in order to publicize its systema dnd in this way sometimes hooks simpletons. But socialism, filling domestic forms with real content, creates in practice the conditions for involving working people increasingly fully in political and social life and safeguards citizens' extensive rights and freedoms with reliable guarantees.

"I hope to live to see the day," Walt Whitman, one of the founders of American literature, wrote in his pamphlet "The 18th Presidential Election," "when people like the present figures in the federal, state, municipal, military and naval institutions will evoke only a contemptuous grin and experienced workers and young people in their workwear will enter Congress and other government organs direct from their machine tools and instruments and, having performed their state duty, will return to continue their former work with dignity." That dream is not destined to be realized in conditions of capitalism.

Only the socialist system, by eliminating exploitism, has made working people full masters of their destiny and conscious creators of the new life. Greeting the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, Soviet people are rightly proud of their revolutionary experience and achievements in the socioeconomic sphere and in developing democracy -- the mighty creative force in building the new life.

USTINOV ARTICLE IN KOMMUNIST SUMMARIZED

LD192334 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] The theoretical and political journal of the CPSU Central Committee KOMMUNIST carries an article by Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and minister of national defense of the USSR, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Stalingrad Battle in World War II. Here are parts of the article:

Dmitriy Ustinov stressed that the Soviet Armed Forces inflicted a bad defeat on Hitlerite Germany. The victory at the Volga changed the strategic situation at the Soviet-German front and marked the beginning of a key breakthrough in the USSR Great Patriotic War against fascist Germany and in all of World War II. The Hitlerites were not able to recover after the Stalingrad battle; the Soviet people started driving out the enemy from their territory. The fight between the Soviet and the fascist army which started in the second half of 1942 on the enormous territory between the Volga and the Don was unprecedented in scale, intensity and number of soldiers and armament, the writer of the article said. Over 2 million soldiers, 25 thousand artillery pieces, thousands of planes and tanks on both sides were involved in the fight.

The Stalingrad Battle was not only a big battle between big groups of armed forces but also a manifestation of force and vitality of antithetical political social systems: socialism and capitalism. The battle, and the whole war of the Soviet people against the fascist intruders, was a battle of the forces of progress, humanism and socialism against the black forces of reaction and imperialism.

The German leadership made use of the fact that there was no second front in Europe and in the summer and the autumn of 1942 launched an extensive attack at the southern wing of the Soviet-German front. It was trying to regain the strategic initiative which it lost in the winter of 1941-42 in the Moscow battle, to exclude the USSR from the war and to conquer the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition. The German fascist army which was highly superior in forces and armament penetrated a thousand kilometers into Soviet territory. [Word indistinct] the enemies fought their way as far as the promontory of the Caucausus and occupied the communications which linked the central areas of the USSR with the Caucausus. The Hitlerites cut off the links through which the Soviet economy and Army were supplied with oil from Baku. The fascist leaders thought that the Soviet state was living its last days.

In the summer and autumn of 1942 papers in all countries and continents wrote about Stalingrad. The word Stalingrad was continuously heard from all radio bulletins: The world held its breath and waited for the news from Stalingrad. Progressive people in the whole world were filled with enthusiasm for the courage of the Soviet soldiers who fought life and death battles at the Volga. From privates to generals they all showed high moral fiber, heroism and military mastery in the deadly fight. The Hitlerites paid a high bloody price for every meter of Stalingrad territory and suffered heavy losses, their ability to attack was exhausted by bloody battles, while the defenders of Stalingrad not only held their ground but also won. There is no territory behind the Volga for us -- these words expressed the intention of all defenders of Stalingrad, Marshal of the USSR Ustinov said. The workers [words indistinct] supplied the Soviet Army on a continuously larger scale with arms, munition and food; the Army received new weapons and big military unions were created.

On 19 November 1942 the Soviet forces which fought south and north from Stalingrad launched a firm counterattack unexpected by the Hitlerites. With heavy blows in convergent directions they separated the main forces of the enemy army between the Volga and the Don and encircled them. Over 330,000 soldiers and commanding officers were besieged. At the beginning of February 1943 the German fascist forces at Stalingrad capitulated. Over 800,000 soldiers of their army were captured, wounded or killed by then. The plan of the operation was carried out with excellence. War history does not record a case before Stalingrad in which such a big force was completely besieged and rendered harmless.

The defeat of the Hitlerites at Stalingrad marked the beginning of a great attack by the Soviet forces on several other fronts. The victory at the Volga strengthened the belief of the Soviet people on temporarily occupied territories in their early liberation. The fight by the people in the rear of the occupational forces advanced significantly.

The victory at Stalingrad was a victory of the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party. This victory clearly manifested the inexhaustible economic and organizational possibilities of socialism, the unity of Soviet society and the closeness of the Soviet people, of all classes and social groups, nations and nationalities around the CPSU. It was a victory of patriotism, internationalism, unprecedented courage and bravery of the Soviet people and their readiness to sacrifice their life for the independence of their socialist homeland. The victory at Stalingrad was a victory of Marxist-Leninist ideology over the ideology of Nazism, a victory of socialist humanism over the obscurantism and barbarism of imperialism, a victory of communist ethics over the fascist misanthropic ethics.

TRUD: PEOPLE, TRADE UNIONS SUPPORT CPSU POLICY

PM191049 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Indissoluble Unity of the Party and the People"]

[Text] The country has accompanied on his last journey Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, outstanding figure of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the international communist, workers and national liberation movement and a tireless fighter for peace. An ardent Marxist-Leninist and political leader who for almost two decades headed the CPSU Central Committee and was head of the Soviet state has departed this life.

To the sound of factory sirens the Soviet people have said farewell to a loyal son of our motherland. For minutes the whole country stood still so that it might continue anew with redoubled strength the path defined by the Communist Party and carry out the cause to which Leonid Ilich gave all his talent and all his enormous energy -- the cause of building a new society, a society of freedom and social justice and the brotherhodd of laboring people.

Soviet people believe wholeheartedly and passionately in the party and its powerful collective reason and will and fully support its domestic and foreign policy. They know for certain that Lenin's banner, the banner of October, under which worldwide historic victories have been won, is in reliable hands. At this time Soviet working people are rallying even more closely around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its leading nucleus formed under Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's beneficial influence.

The decisions taken by the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum, which confirmed the continuity of the party's course and elected Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have received nationwide support.

The Soviet trade unions, expressing the will of 132 million working people, wholly and warmly approve the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum. They assure the party that they will struggle even more vigorously to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, strive for further production development, an upsurge in the economy and the implementation of the USSR Food Program and show unwearying concern for the improvement of the working people's conditions at work, in daily life and at leisure.

The Communist Party has always devoted paternal attention to increasing the Soviet trade unions' role in the country's life, their authority and their practical contribution to communist building. The advice and recommendations given by L.I. Brezhnev at CPSU and trade union congresses have made an important contribution to the Leninist teaching on the trade unions as a school of management and administration and as a school of communism for millions of working people. Thanks to party leadership the Soviet trade unions have become in practice an influential force in socialist society.

Our paramount duty is the resolution of the major economic and cultural development tasks determined at the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums and the consistent implementation of the domestic and foreign course of our party and the Soviet state elaborated under Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's leadership, Yu.V. Andropov observed at the extraordinary party Central Committee plenum. The trade unions are playing and will continue to play a most active role in this immense work.

The second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is coming to an end.

The pace of our creative work and the implementation of the socioeconomic development plans depend on the extent to which production targets will be successfully fulfilled by each enterprise, kolkhoz and sovkhoz, each mine and construction project, each cell of the vast economic mechanism. The better we work, the better we shall live. The task for every working person now is to do as much as he possibly can at his workplace and work more productively than before.

The trade unions are called upon to light even more brightly the flame of countrywide competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, and for the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets to seek more actively and find production reserves and to struggle persistently for the implementation of the party's slogan that the economy must be economical. Every trade union must have constantly in its field of vision questions of mechanization and work safety, the correctness of labor remuneration and the improvement of the housing and everyday living conditions of every member of the collective. Everyone must jointly establish good and efficient order in every enterprise and every labor collective. Organization and discipline are the most important conditions for creative work and the trade unions will persistently foster these necessary qualities in each working person and each member of our society. The task confronting trade union organizations and cultural and educational establishments is that of shaping an active life stance in each working person and fostering in people a spirit of selfless devotion to communist ideals.

The Peace Program for the Eighties drawn up by the Communist Party and the immense efforts to implement it have raised the authority of the Soviet state even more as a bulwark of peace throughout the world. In their address to the Communist Party and to the Soviet people the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers solemnly confirmed that our will for peace is invariable. The land of the soviets, powerful in terms of the economy and defense, will continue to do everything to safeguard people's peaceful labor and not allow the forces of reaction and imperialism to kindle new flames of war. The Soviet trade unions loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, persistently advocate the unity of the international workers and trade union movement in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. Our motherland's working people wholeheartedly support the peace-loving policy of the Communist Party and the state, devoting all their strength to the further consolidation of their fatherland's might.

Our movement toward communism is invincible. The clear and precise program for creative activity, the country's enormous economic potential, the ideological and political unity of Soviet society, the fraternal support of socialist states and the warm sympathies of the whole of progressive mankind are all a reliable guarantee of further successes in building communism.

The Soviet people are closing ranks even more around the Communist Party. The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the labor intelligentsia headed by the Communist Party, increasing the motherland's resources and might by shock labor and enhancing their organization and discipline, are confidently following Lenin's path.

AUCCTU PRESIDIUM DEBATES RSFSR 1983 DRAFT PLAN

OW210444 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Nov 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the AUCCTU Presidium"]

[Text] A routine session of the AUCCTU Presidium has discussed the draft state plan for the RSFSR's economic and social development for 1983. A report was delivered by N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan. Central and republic trade union committee and oblast trade union council leaders took part in the discussion of the draft plan. The AUCCTU Presidium approved

the draft state plan for the RSFSR's economic and social development for 1983 and adopted an appropriate resolution. S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, spoke at the Presidium session.

LATE REPORT: CPSU PLENUM COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD221612 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 22 Nov 82

["Communique on Plenary Meeting of Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 22 TASS -- A regular plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee was held on November 22.

The plenary meeting heard reports by deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR Comrade N.K. Baybakov "On the State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1983" and by the USSR Minister of Finance Comrade V.F. Garbuzov "On the State Budget of the USSR for 1983".

A lengthy speech was delivered at the plenum by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade YU.V. Andropov. The speech is published in the press.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee unanimously adopted on the questions discussed a resolution which is published in the press.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee discussed organizational matters.

The plenum of the Central Committee promoted Comrade G.A. Aliyev from alternate member to member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenum of the Central Committee relieved Comrade A.P. Kirilenko of the duties of member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee becuase of the state of his health and in connection with his personal request. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out that Comrade A.P. Kirilenko had been working actively for many years in the local party bodies and in the CPSU Central Committee and we do justice to his services to the party and country.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee elected Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenary meeting transferred from candidate members to members of the CPSU Central Committee comrades V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the State Bank of the USSR, V.S. Makarenko, first secretary of the Crimean regional committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and N.V. Pereverzeva, team leader and harvester operator of the "Lenin's Road" collective farm in Rostov region.

The plenary meeting approved the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR "On Perpetuating the Memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev".

On this the plenary meeting ended its work.

DECISION ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY COMPETITION REPORTED

LD192204 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The other day the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee adopted a decision on organizing an all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering-over of cattle and raising the production and procurement of animal husbandry products during the 1982-83 winter period. The decision notes that, carrying out the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, collective farmers, employees of sovkhozes and all workers in agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex are steadily working on the implementation of the Food Program and the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee has approved the initiatives of leading collectives which have proposed holding an all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering-over of cattle, raising the production and procurement of animal husbandry products during the winter period, the punctual processing of these products, and high quality and safekeeping of produce. The decision asks for the utmost support for the initiative of frontranking production workers and for the intensification of organizational and political work on holding of all-union socialist competition under the slogan "Shock work for animal husbandry."

The decision outlines material and moral incentives, to be assessed on the final results of work. Honorary certificates of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee have been instituted. They will be awarded to victors in all-union socialist competition. Leading collectives will be given cash bonuses and provided with cut-price tourist vouchers for the Soviet Union and foreign countries. Workers who have achieved outstanding results and shown examples of labor valor will be put forward for USSR orders and medals.

The decision envisages that the results of the all-union socialist competition of livestock farmers will be judged on the basis of results achieved during the fourth quarter of 1982 and the first half of 1983. The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee expressed firm confidence that agricultural workers would achieve new successes in raising the production of meat, milk and other animal husbandry products, usher in the 60th anniversary of the USSR in a fitting manner and make a weighty contribution to the implementation of the USSR Food Program. The full text of the decision is being published in the press.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH WATER RESOURCES -- Kazakh scholars have completed their work regarding drawing a map depicting the utilization of water resources in the Kazakh SSR. Underground water resources in the Kazakh SSR are being used to supply water to farms and residential areas. Currently, a total of over 45,000 hectares of agricultural land and over 100,000 hectares of summer pastures are irrigated with underground water resources in the Kazakh SSR. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Nov 82 GF]

MILITARY LEADERS SPEAK ON ROCKET FORCES DAY

Tolubko Addresses

LD200030 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today in Moscow a solemn meeting was held devoted to Rocket Forces and Artillery Day. In the presidium were Comrade Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Dmitriyev and Savinkin, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; Comrades Afanasyev and Pervyshin, USSR ministers; Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense; Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and other military leaders. At the meeting Army General Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces, and USSR deputy minister of defense, spoke:

[Begin Tolubko recording] Comrades: This year Rocket Forces and Artillery Day is being marked in an atmosphere of radically increased political and labor activity by the Soviet people. The working people of our country and the servicemen of the Army and Navy are waging a selfless struggle for an overall strengthening of the economic and defensive might of our socialist homeland. On the day of our holiday we report with pride that the mighty combat equipment is in the reliable hands of the rocket men and artillerymen. True sons of the Soviet people, the rocket men and artillerymen ardently and unanimously support the internal and external policy of the Communist Party and the decisions of the latest November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. They are profoundly conscious of their personal responsibility for the security of our fatherland and are ever ready to perform their patriotic and international duty of defending the great achievements of socialism. [applause] [end recording]

Rocket Forces Commander

LD191956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] We have invited to the microphone Col Gen Yuriy Alekseyevich Yashin, first deputy commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces. [name and title as received]:

Dear comrades, this year Artillery and Rocket Forces Day is being marked amid a huge upsurge in the Soviet people's political and labor activity. The working people of our country, servicemen of the Army and fleet are waging a selfless struggle to strengthen the all-round economic and defense might of our socialist homeland. The party's determination to firmly pursue the Leninist course was once again confirmed by the special November CPSU Central Committee plenum. In answer to the decision taken by the CPSU Central Committee plenum Communists, working people of the Soviet Union and servicemen of the Army and fleet have more tightly closed ranks around the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. The Soviet people and its servicemen are raising the Lenin banner ever higher, and are moving forward along the Leninist path led by the Leninist party. Today on Artillery and Rocket Forces Day, rocket and artillery troops, scientists and designers, engineers and technicians and defense industry workers are rendering account to the Communist Party and to the Soviet people for their labor in strengthening the country's defense capability and for raising the combat readiness of the Armed Forces.

On this day our homeland pays tribute to the military achievements of artillerymen, lauds their immortal feats and pays a tribute of respect to the present generation of rocket troops and artillerymen who vigilantly stand on guard of the socialist fatherland. Allow me cordially to congratulate the servicemen of the Rocket Forces and artillery, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, defense industry workers and all Soviet people on Rocket Forces and Artillery Day and to wish them new successes in work and service, strong health and personal happiness.

The present Rocket Forces and Artillery Day is a special one, a significant one, a kind of jubilee day. Forty years ago on 19 November 1942 a salvo of many thousands of our guns, mortars and rocket weapons proclaimed to the world the beginning of the counteroffensive by Soviet forces at Stalingrad, the beginning of a fundamental turning point in the course of the Great Patriotic War. Subsequently from 1944, this day has been marked as the day of artillerymen and of rocket troops. During the years of the Great Patriotic War the Soviet artillerymen crowned themselves with unfading glory. It was no coincidence that people started calling the artillery the god of war, and rocket weapons affectionately as katyusha. Servicemen in the artillery displayed great heroism which is shown by the awarding of the guards title to over 500 artillery units and formations. Over 1,800 artillerymen have been awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and over 1,600,000 people have been decorated with orders and medals; many artillery heroes are in service today.

In the postwar period, in response to the nuclear threat from the United States and with the aim of reliably defending our homeland and the countries of the socialist community, the Strategic Missile Forces were swiftly created on the decision of the party's Central Committee. Their birth, formation and development are inseparably linked with the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev who displayed a tireless daily concern for the Soviet Armed Forces. At present the rocket troops, together with the other types and branches of forces, are a reliable shield restraining the implementation of the aggressive plans of the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices.

Soviet artillery has also been further developed, and is no longer the same artillery as it was in the years of the Great Patriotic War. Modern artillery systems are distinquished by their great power, maneuverability, range and accuracy. Of especially great value today is our remarkable personnel: Almost all rocket troops and artillerymen have higher and middle education and are Communists or Komsomol members. Our officer cadres are distinguished by communist conviction, devotion to the cause of the party, all-round professional training and a high degree of awareness of their personal responsibility for the work with which they have been entrusted.

The rocket troops and artillerymen of the 1980's are worthy successors to the combat glory of those who fought at the front. They are persistently perfecting their soldierly skill and determinedly mastering the science of victory which was forged in the battles for the homeland. Many service collectives show consistently high results in combat readiness and in combat and political training. For example the unit commanded by Colonel (Shelestov) is widely known in our forces. For 2 consecutive years the collective of this unit has been an initiator of socialist competition among rocket troops, and each time it has fulfilled its lofty pledges with honor. The personnel of the rocket and artillery units and detachments commanded by Comrades (Pavlov), (Katyanov), (Molozhayets), (Voronets), (Stepanenko), (Fillipov), (Mikhaylov), (Khalturin), (Karachev), (Vorosbitov), (Chernov), (Kazakov), (Bublik), (Kislyanskiy) and (Durava) are working hard and efficiently. Servicemen of many nationalities are conscientiously carrying out their constitutional duty as they approach the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. They include Russian Captain (Yakovlev) who has twice achieved early promotion; Kazakh Corporal (Takenov), who is worthily carrying out the order of his father, a participant in the Great Patriotic War, Hero of Socialist Labor (Katsim Takenovich Takenov); Georgian Sergeant (Tikarulidze), an excellent sportsman, master of figure skating, who is successfully fulfilling the responsibilities of a section commander;

Belorussian Private (Stozhik); Azerbaijani Private (Gosanov); Uzbek Sergeant (Mamadaliyev); Lithuanian Lieutenant (Grishkyavichyus); Moldavian Sergeant (Bodmer); Tajik Corporal (Kurbanov); and many, many others. They have all attained the mark of "excellent" in combat and political training, play an active role in society, vigilantly maintain their combat watch and are boundlessly devoted to the CPSU and the Soviet people. Training launchings of missiles and artillery firings are a serious examination of combat maturity; this year they have been carried out with exclusively "excellent" and "good" ratings. This is demonstrative of the fact that the responsible and complex tasks given to the troops by the party are being carried out successfully.

However the contemporary somewhat alarming world situation requires that we further increase our vigilance, combat readiness and discipline. The Reagan administration, which has embarked on an openly adventurist and aggresive foreign policy course, has seriously complicated the military-political situation. The madcap military doctrines which it has put forward and the psychological war which has been launched against the Soviet Union oblige us truly, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin said, to be on the alert.

We shall do everything necessary, the address from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers to the Communist Party and the Soviet people notes, to ensure that those who are enamored of military adventures should never catch the Soviet country unawares and that a potential aggressor should know that a crushing retaliatory blow inevitably awaits him. For this purpose the rocket troops and artillerymen are at their combat posts day and night, at any time of the year, guarding the peaceful, constructive labor of the Soviet people.

General on Preparedness

LD191920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Today is Rocket Forces and Artillery Day. At our microphone is Maj Gen (Vladimir Petrovich Glukhin) deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Rocket Forces.

Dear comrades, this is Rocket Forces and Artillery Day. This national holiday reminds us of the grim historic events of November 1942. Forty years ago powerful salvoes of thousands of artillery pieces, mortars and rocket launchers proclaimed to the world the grand offensive of the Soviet Army at Stalingrad, which marked the beginning of a fundamental turning point in the course of the Great Patriotic War. In 1944, on the second anniversary of the beginning of the offensive of Soviet troops at Stalingrad, and to mark the outstanding merits of the Soviet artillery in the war years, 19 November was declared Artillery Day by decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Since 1964 this day has been marked as Rocket Forces and Artillery Day.

The change in the name of the holiday reflected the profound transformations which have taken place in the organizational structure and technical equipment of our Armed Forces and was recognition of the huge importance of the rocket troops in strengthening the defensive capacity of the Soviet state and the entire world socialist community. In marking Rocket Forces and Artillery Day the Soviet people and their servicemen express profound gratitude to their own Communist Party for the constant concern for the economic and defensive might of our beloved homeland. Its daily leadership is the main source of all our victories on the battlefields and the decisive condition of success in communist construction.

This year the traditional holiday of rocket and artillery troops is being held in conditions of widely launched socialist competition to successfully fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and to worthily greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Soviet people has to solve creative tasks in the difficult conditions of the international situation, with the increase in real military danger.

The imperialist circles, led by the United States, are openly and impudently trying to proclaim the right of dictating their will to the world. Recently they have launched a broad political, ideological and economic offensive against socialism. They have brought the intensity of their military preparations to an unprecedented level. In these conditions, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the conference of military chiefs in the Kremlin, we are obliged to strengthen the defense of the country and to preserve very great vigilance.

The rocket troops took these words as the party's battle order. They are always on the alert, in constant readiness to immediately rout any aggressor that might try to encroach on the sacred borders of our beloved fatherland. Today the rocket troops are armed with first-class rocket equipment. The fusion of advanced scientific and technological thinking and the heroic labor of Soviet designers, engineers and workers has absorbed many of the latest scientific discoveries and outstanding achievements of industrial production and of military experience. It is now the most powerful and most complete means of armed struggle.

But the strength of the rocket troops is not only in the equipment, rather it is primarily in the people who skillfully handle this equipment. The present generation of rocket troops, piously continuing and developing the fighting traditions of the older generations, persistently improve their fighting skill. The rocket troops are marking their traditional holiday with the successful completion of the academic year and with the exemplary fulfillment of the socialist pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

An example of the selfless work in proving their fighting skill is shown by the personnel of the unit -- the initiators of competition in the rocket troops -- commanded by Lieutenant Colonel (Shelestov). This unit has been excellent for 7 consecutive years. Here all the servicemen have a class rating in their speciality, including 80 percent high-class specialists. More than half the officers in the unit have become masters of military affairs.

True sons of the Soviet people, the rocket troops are deeply aware of their personal responsibility for the security of the socialist homeland and they are doing everything necessary to further increase vigilance and combat readiness. They are ready, at the order of the homeland, to carry out to the end their patriotic and internationalist duty to protect the socialist fatherland, the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

INTERIOR MINISTER WRITES ON MILITIA DAY

PM191133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by N. Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs, under the rubric "10 November -- Soviet Militia Day": "Watching Over Law and Order"]

[Text] Soviet Militia Day is being marked at a significant time. The Soviet people, confidently following the 26th CPSU Congress' course, are fighting persistently to fulfill the plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, which approved the country's Food Program. Preparations for that glorious jubilee, the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, have been widely launched under the sign of the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy.

Our socialist democracy ensures the fullest, most comprehensive utilization of the potential and advantages of the socialist system.

"The Soviet state and all its organs," article 4 of the USSR Constitution declares, "operate on the basis of socialist legality and ensure the safeguarding of law and order, society's interests and citizens' rights and freedoms."

Great responsibility for strengthening socialist legality and public order at all stages of the Soviet state's development has been entrusted to law enforcement organs. The Soviet Militia, spawned by the revolution, was created as the working people's class organ.

Envoys from the Russian proletariat and Militia employees from the young republic of soviets gave tremendous assistance in forming and strengthening the new revolutionary legality in the fraternal national republics. That was when the multinational Soviet people's traditions of friendship, fraternity, close cooperation and mutual assistance were laid down. Representatives of working people of many nations and ethnic groups and revolutionary internationalists carried out their difficult vigil in the single formation of guardians of law and order.

The Communist Party, the Soviet Government and the soviets displayed constant concern for the formation and strengthening of the Soviet Militia. V.I. Lenin played a direct part in the preparation of a number of decrees concerning its activity. The creation and development of internal affairs organs are an integral part of the activity of Vladimir Ilich's closest comrades in arms -- F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, M.I. Kalinin, G.I. Petrovskiy, K.Ye. Voroshilov, V.V. Kuybyshev and M.V. Frunze, who led this work centrally and locally.

Everyone knows of V.I. Lenin's exceptionally attentive and solicitous attitude toward people. Nikolay Golubyatnikov, chief of the Kazan Criminal Investigation Department, died in the course of duty. The People's Commissariat for Social Security asked the chairman of the Tatar ASSR soviet of people's commissars to confirm the deceased's special services for pension purposes. This telegram of 31 January 1921 contains Lenin's memorable words: "I confirm the request and ask you to reply rapidly by telegraph. Lenin, chairman of the Soviet of People's Commissars." In the reply it was reported that "On 2 March last year Nikolay Golubyatnikov, personally leading the capture of bandits, was hit by two shots and died a few hours later. Golubyatnikov was an energetic person of irreproachable honesty and discovered many major thefts." Lenin familiarized himself with the reply and gave telegraph instructions for an increased pension for the mother of the deceased.

In the time of the severe trials of the Civil War, in the years of the labor 5-year plans and in the heroic time of the Great Patriotic War Militia employees showed themselves to be true patriots, loyal to the party, the people and the motherland.

Today's deeds by the Soviet Militia are aimed at creating the conditions everywhere for fruitful labor by Soviet people, who are implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenum. Efforts to strengthen public order are being stepped up. Great attention is devoted to improving patrol and point duty in cities and settlements and on the country's transport highways. Militia services directly engaged in the struggle against crime and also internal affairs organs in railroad and water transport have been strengthened. Modern scientific and technical facilities which make it possible to prevent crimes more effectively are being actively introduced, and the timeliness of militia organs' reaction to citizens' statements is increasing.

The Soviet Militia draws its strength from the people. The Militia's life-giving ties with the public and with labor collectives are being increasingly enriched, improved and strengthened.

Representatives of all our country's nations and ethnic groups work shoulder to shoulder in the ranks of the Militia. It is one big, harmonious family. The educational and cultural standard of Militia employees has risen immeasurably. Thus, 30 years ago only 18 people with higher education worked in Kazakhstan's internal affairs organs. Now, practically all the republic's Militia employees have higher or secondary education. And Kazakhstan is not exceptional in this respect: 90 percent of the country's militia privates and sergeants have secondary education.

The training of qualified cadres for internal affairs organs is carried out by dozens of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, including the Academy of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, recently awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner.

In all cadre and political education work paramount importance is attached to the demand for employees' professional knowledge to be backed up by civic courage, incorruptibility and fairness. That is the high party criterion for assessing the political and practical criterion for assessing the political and practical qualities of Militia employees. A detailed program for improving law enforcement activity is created by the 26th party congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work in Maintaining Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Violations of the Law" adopted in 1979.

The leadership of internal affairs organs' activity by soviets of people's deputies and their influence on the state of law and order take various forms. Questions of strengthening law and order are regularly discussed at sessions of soviets of people's deputies and sessions of ispolkoms and standing commissions.

The Moscow Gorkom and Gorispolkom are doing much work to implement Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on transforming Moscow into a model communist city. A widespread movement has been launched there to provide residential areas with high social standards and model public order. In the Ukraine, Belorussia and Estonia and in Rostov, Saratov and Kursk Oblasts local soviets have accumulated valuable experience of leadership of social formations participating in the protection of public order. Volgograd, Vladimir and Lipetsk Oblasts' work experience in the establishment, on the basis of rural public law and order protection centers, of specialized detachments and volunteer groups to protect crops and combat drunkenness and illicit distilling is being widely disseminated. In Kiev Oblast, a good tradition has taken shape -- holding monthly meetings between chairmen of settlement and rural soviet ispolkoms and area inspectors.

At the same time, the tasks of strengthening law and order and socialist legality are still not being resolved efficiently enough in a number of places. The struggle against violations of the law, as party decisions indicate, lacks purposefulness, a comprehensive approach and coordination of actions by party, state, economic, trade union, Komsomol and other social organizations, and the working masses are frequently not enlisted in it.

The reliable protection of public order and the intensification of the struggle against hooliganism and drunkenness in the streets, in public places in cities and other centers of population, on transport arteries and in suburban trains are a task of great importance. It is well known that about half of all crimes and the overwhelming majority of acts of hoolinganism are committed by people under the influence of alcohol. Drunkenness and alcoholism cause considerable harm to people's moral and physical health and to productive labor.

Soviet ispolkom commissions to combat drunkenness are called upon to play a great role. In the struggle against this evil it is necessary to ensure everywhere the coordination of measures of an organizational, cultural-education, medical and legal character.

Prevention of drunkenness is effective and efficient when antialcohol propaganda is organically combined with an intensification of social and legal pressure on drunkards, the expansion of the network of addition establishment, voluntary and if necessary compulsory alcoholism treatment and social and official implacability toward lovers of drink.

The party rears Soviet people in a spirit of strict observance of the law and strives to increase working people's awareness of the law and legal standards. The duties of Soviet citizens to observe the USSR's laws and the rules of socialist communal life, to work honestly and conscientiously, to combat embezzlement and waste, to respect other citizens' rights and legitimate interests, to show concern for children's upbringing, to be implacable toward all antisocial acts and to comprehensively promote the protection of public order are very important constitutional requirements. Soviet people's increased intolerance toward all phenomena incompatible with our socialist way of life is a law-governed process in the development of a society of mature socialism.

In accordance with party and government demands, the USSR MVD and local internal affairs organs attentively examine working people's statements, letters and proposals. The demand that every appeal by a citizen should receive an appropriate response, that the necessary measures should be taken to further strengthen public order and intensify the struggle against drunkenness and hooliganism and that laws and Soviet citizens' honor and dignity should be reliably protected is being steadfastly implemented.

The Soviet Militia is also intensifying the struggle against violations of the law and infringements of socialist law and order, ensuring inevitability of punishment for those who ignore the working people's will as expressed in Soviet laws. No one is allowed to darken Soviet people's lives by violations of the law. "Criminality and all forms of antisocial behavior," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, "are a social evil and should be combatted firmly and resolutely every day."

While intensifying measures for combatting the most dangerous manifestations of crime and ensuring the inevitability of the strictest measures of punishment for persistent criminals, law enforcement organs are at the same time resolving another task -- the effective reform without isolation from society or the labor ecollective people who err by chance. This stems fully from the party's instructions that the struggle against crime should be waged consistently and using all social, economic, organizational and legal resources: The opinion of the labor collective, critical words in the press, methods of persuasion and the force of the law.

Socialist legality is an unshakable, democratic principle of the activity of the Soviet state and all its organs. V.I. Lenin saw the establishment and development of legality as an immutable condition of the successful building of communism. He constantly stressed the need for the precise execution of laws and always set a personal example of the very strict observance of them.

Militiamen are representatives of Soviet power. They are expected to treat Soviet people tactfully and attentively and to follow the spirit and letter of the law absolutely. The law is directly connected with standards of work and the struggle for a high standard in the activity of public order protection and discipline. F.E. Dzerzhinskiy said: "To be a good militiaman you must work continuously at enriching your mind with knowledge which will enable you to guard revolutionary legality with honor and to implement conscientiously all the measures of Soviet power."

Militia workers have won prestige and the Soviet people's respect by the selfless fulfillment of their duty. They will continue to do everything to justify that trust.